

THE AMERICAN

20c OCTOBER 1967

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

## THE CONGO... *Seven Bloody Years*

A power station is  
blown-up in The Congo

HOW WE MADE AN ARMY OUT OF NOTHING IN WWI

A REPORT FROM THE 49<sup>th</sup> NATIONAL CONVENTION,  
HELD IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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*The American*

# LEGION

*Magazine*

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# EDITOR'S CORNER

## THE BLOODY CONGO—AGAIN?

Since Peter D. Bolter completed his article on the Congo (p. 8) further events bear out his hunch that you will find it timely. Mr. Bolter refreshes you on the Congo mess that has boiled and bubbled and at times shocked the world in the years since 1960. His hunch was that by the time you read it the Congo will be looming large in the news again, and a refresher will help you make some sense out of what you may be reading in the papers.

Such seems to be the case as we add a final note at presstime that, in the eastern Congo, forces hostile to dictator Joseph Mobutu—and to his plans to kill Moise Tshombe—have entrenched themselves and warned that Mobutu and his government are in danger if Tshombe is harmed. Mobutu can be counted upon to resist and attack if he can.

Mobutu, supported by American foreign policy, has been successful in putting down opposition in the past, but has counted largely on moving his troops through the Congo with the help of U.S. planes.

There is little sentiment among the people of the United States or in Congress to aid Mobutu in events springing from his determination to put Moise Tshombe to death, and there have already been rumblings in Congress against providing any such aid.

Part of U.S. policy in support of Mobutu is that he has always been firmly anti-Communist. Tshombe and his followers are anti-Communist even more so. So we have the makings of another first-class mess in the United States when it comes to taking sides between two anti-Communist forces in a foreign land, at a time when that land may again erupt into terrible violence. Just to show how complex such things are, a likelihood remains that Mobutu, for all his past anti-Communist record, may call in the Other Side to help put down Tshombe's friends if we don't assist him in events growing out of his determination to kill Tshombe.

How would you like to be Secretary of State?

## EX-POW REUNION IN AUSTRALIA

We have no idea how many U.S. WW2 veterans who were once prisoners of war could make it for a world reunion of allied ex-POWs in Australia in 1969. Anyway, we here pass the word along that the Queensland Ex-P.O.W. Association plans a big reunion on Queensland's Gold Coast from June 4 to June 8, 1969, and invites allied WW2 POWs from all over the world to attend if they can. Noel M. Laugher, the State Secretary of Queensland (the Australian state in which Brisbane, MacArthur's former Australian base city, is located) has specifically asked us to invite "All members of the American forces who were P.O.W.'s in various

theatres of war during WW2." If you're an ex-POW craving a change of scene for your 1969 vacation you have 21 months from October 1 to salt away the needed cash. Qantas Airlines has just advised us that the present round trip air fare to Brisbane from N.Y. is \$1,734.70 (first class) or \$1,246.00 (economy). From San Francisco the figures are \$1,412.90 and \$1,008.00, respectively. Scheduled one-way flight to Brisbane from New York takes 20½ hours, from San Francisco 14½ hours. We would assume that similar conditions prevail on other lines flying to Australia. The climate in Brisbane verges on the sub-tropical, a bit like a somewhat wetter El Paso, but as June is its equivalent of our December it can get cool then—like in the 40's at night.

For further information write:

The Honorable Secretary of State,  
GPO Box 1972 X, Brisbane, Queensland,  
Australia.

## FOR FARRAGUT "BOOTS"

Our color spread starting on page 16 of this issue gives you a peek at the World Boy Scout Jamboree, held this last August on the site of the old WW2 Navy boot camp at Farragut, Idaho. Had we had a few more pages to spare, we'd have included some nostalgic photos of what's left of the old Navy camp today, for the benefit of the tens of thousands of WW2 vets who learned how to put the left foot in front of the right at Farragut, way back when. We can report that only four old Navy structures remain—two water towers, the old brig, and the fence around the property. Back in untrdden areas the bare foundations of old barracks remain. They stand in tall grass, and within them evergreens up to eight feet tall are growing where just possibly you—dear Navy vet—once suffered white-gloved inspection of the dust under your bunk. Beautiful Lake Pend Oreille is still there, and nearby Bayview is a summer marina town, flooded with boat owners from all over the west in the summer months. Their docks and summer homes stand way out over the water on floating piers. The Navy is still present on Pend Oreille, whose great depths it uses as an inland substitute for the ocean in oceanographic work. Out in the middle of the lake it has anchored a semi-permanent floating base for deep-water schooling and research. We were told, but do not know, that the small sub which rescued an H-bomb from Spanish waters was checked out there. Hard by Bayview the Navy still has a small shore base for this work. But the great grounds of Farragut will be converted into a full-fledged Idaho State Park now that Boy Scouts from all over the world have met there and departed.

RBP

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## LETTERS

### ► TO THE EDITOR ◄

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

#### THE POSTMASTER GENERAL WRITES

SIR: Your Pro and Con article in the August issue, "Should the Post Office Be Made a Private Corporation?" produced some interesting arguments on both sides of the question.

Unfortunately, I think some of your readers might gain the impression that this topic related in some way to the proposal I made last April, and now under study by a special Presidential commission, to provide better service by removing the Post Office from the Cabinet and recasting it as a corporation. My proposal clearly called for a public, government-owned corporation, responsive to national policy and the will of the people, perhaps designed along the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The postal service is, in my view, a major national resource. Mail, as a form of cheap communication, is vital to commerce; mail, as a channel of inviolate communication, is vital to the maintenance of a free society; mail, as a nationwide network, is vital to the feeling of identity of all our people, rural and urban. A private corporation, interested in maximizing private profit, might well compromise an institution that has served the American people well since the time of Benjamin Franklin. My concern is to maximize the public profit. That's why I proposed a corporation owned by all the people, not one that might ignore public need in favor of private gain.

LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN  
The Postmaster General  
Washington, D.C.

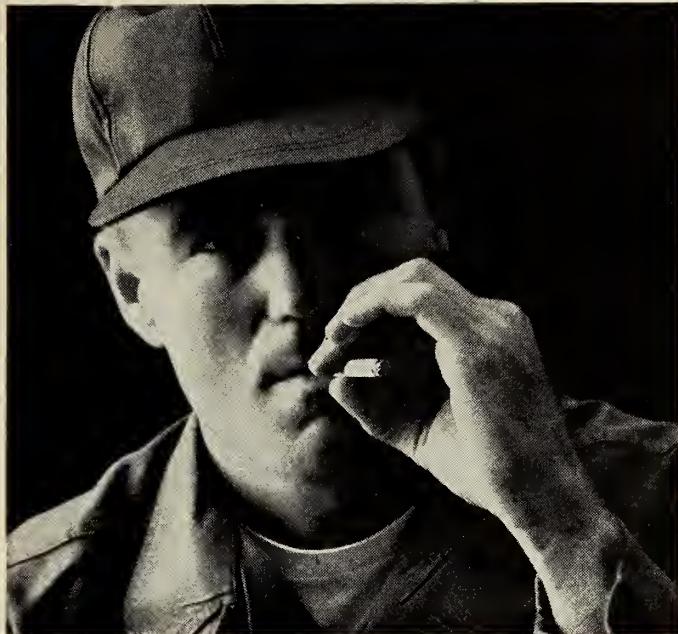
#### A CONGRESSMAN REPLIES

SIR: I wrote my half of your Post Office debate in August, in support of the affirmative view, with Postmaster General O'Brien's proposal clearly in mind. In fact, in the third paragraph of my statement supporting the proposal, I wrote: "A government corporation, armed with a fixed formula for rate-making, could tie the rates for such as advertising mail to what it costs to deliver it."

I want to thank the many Legionnaires who sent in their ballots and also supported my position to make "junk mail" pay its way.

CONGRESSMAN KEN HECHLER (W.VA.)  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.  
(Continued on page 6)

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## CONTINUED LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### VIETNAM'S SORRIEST STORY

SIR: That was quite an article about "The Sorriest Story in Vietnam" (the sad story of the 1954 Geneva Conference and its "peacekeeping teams" in Southeast Asia) in the August issue. A lot of the guys here have read it and it's brought them a little closer to "Why Vietnam?"—understanding it, that is.

DAVID BIALOGLOWY  
Da Nang, Vietnam

Mr. Bialoglowy, a Marine, is the son of Henry S. Bialoglowy, immediate past Department Commander of The American Legion of Connecticut.

SIR: "The Sorriest Story in Vietnam" was one of the best news stories I have encountered in some time. This certainly points out the farce which is going on in Vietnam.

We have a circulation of 8,900 daily. With your permission we would like to reprint the story as soon as possible.

WILLIAM B. HODGES, *News Editor*  
Citizen Tribune  
Morristown, Tenn.

SIR: A few days before I received your August issue with its incredible story on the International Control Commission, I read the following item in The Wall Street Journal: "Warsaw pledged aid to Hanoi 'until complete victory' is won and disclosed that Polish firearms have already been sent to North Vietnam. A Polish delegation returned home after a five-day visit to Vietnam and a stop in Moscow for talks with Communist Party Chief Brezhnev. A Polish press agency quoted a delegation member as telling the Vietnamese, 'We are glad that Polish guns are bringing concrete results to you in your fight.'

How, then, can anyone expect the ICC to accomplish anything worthwhile as long as a Pole—or any other Communist—is a member?

DOUGLAS MORIN  
New York, N.Y.

SIR: "The Sorriest Story in Vietnam" is a shocker. I felt sick to my stomach reading it.

R. F. STEINER  
Topeka, Kan.

### THE CHAPLAINS' MESSAGE

SIR: Thousands of outstanding articles have been published in our national magazine over the years, but none, to my mind, had the import and significance of the Chaplains' statement, "Shall God Be Evicted?" in the August issue. Without God there can be no Americanism. That is a basic Legion tenet.

I believe the U.S. Supreme Court

made a most grievous error in banning prayer in our public schools.

I also believe that the Legion, as a body, should exert all its influence to ensure the adoption by the U.S. Senate of Senator Dirksen's Resolution 1.

The hour has come when we have to stand up "For God and Country."

TOM B. WATKINS  
Fredonia, N.Y.

SIR: Let me offer my most heartfelt thanks for the wonderfully inspiring Chaplains' Message. Those of us (and we are usually the older generation) who rely heavily on God's assistance in our daily lives, who personally know the comfort and inspiration that belief in a Higher Authority provides for us, who daily see proof of this Authority when we follow the rules laid down for us, understand very well what Father O'Driscoll means in his message.

COMPTON MACPHERSON  
Queens, N.Y.

### A TRIBUTE TO SOME AMERICANS

SIR: I read "A 'Farewell' to Some Americans" in the August issue with sadness. It does not seem proper to simply write off without further regard the people for whom these bases were named. They represented a cross section of our country's finest citizens who served their fullest measure by giving their lives. It seems too bad that a continuing memorial could not be established.

SUMNER L. THOMPSON  
So. Portland, Maine

### NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN U.S. ARMED FORCES?

SIR: Information is being urgently sought by the Government of Newfoundland concerning all Newfoundlanders who lost their lives while serving in the Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services of the United States in WW1, WW2 and the Korean War. It would be greatly appreciated if anyone knowing of any such person would send the fullest possible particulars to the undersigned.

ALLAN M. FRASER, *Chairman*  
Newfoundland Book of  
Remembrance Committee  
Colonial Building  
St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada

### EMPIRE STATE AIR TRAGEDY

SIR: Your August Editor's Corner profile of author Newton Fulbright noted incidentally that he was the first reporter on the scene when a bomber struck the Empire State Building in March 1945. I was on a troopship in N.Y. Harbor when this happened on July 28, 1945. Was the building hit in March, too?

HARRY DUFF  
Yuma, Ariz.

It was July, of course, not March. Mr. Duff got on board first with this correction. Our thanks to others who followed him with it.

## PERSONAL

# PRICES AND COSTS. BIFOCALS AND CONTACT LENSES. CHARITY FUND-RAISING TREND.

Because of all the commotion in the world these days, new influences—some real, some imaginary—are entering your personal affairs. Here is an appraisal of recent ones:

- **Gasoline supplies and prices:** These will not be affected in the near term by Israeli-Arab hostilities. We get our oil from the western hemisphere.
- **Interest rates:** Because of Vietnam and the huge financial requirements of business, the cost of money will continue to stay painfully high.
- **Imported goods:** A new tariff pact is going to shave the duties on many goods from abroad by as much as 50%. Among them: autos, sporting goods, bicycles, phonographs, and certain foods and wines. But the cuts will be gradual, so don't look for any overnight bargains.
- **Tires:** High demand plus a sharp increase in labor costs are driving prices up all along the line.
- **Home insurance:** Arson and theft in the summer riots won't boost your insurance rates—at least not for the time being. It takes a while for such losses to get into "actuarial" calculations (furthermore, some of the damage was to uninsured property). On the other hand, home insurance rates have been on a steady upgrade for a variety of other reasons—which is why many insurance experts now advise you to investigate deductible-type policies.
- **Silver:** This metal now is so scarce that the prices of anything made of it (including photographic film) are moving up. Speculators will give you \$1.15 or more for a dollar bill marked "silver certificate" (instead of "Federal Reserve note"). Such bills—of which several hundred million are around—are convertible into silver, worth about \$1.40 on the open market.

★ ★ ★

People who wear bifocal glasses often feel that the dividing line in the lens gives away their age, so optical makers now are pushing "no-line" bifocals. These have no telltale divider, but 1) they cost about twice as much as ordinary bifocals, and 2) it may take some time to get used to them.

Meantime the sale of contact lenses—which, of course, are practically invisible—has been increasing markedly in the past few years, mainly among younger people. But contact lenses have some tricky aspects:

- Not everybody can wear them steadily (in fact, beginners often use them only four or five hours at a stretch).
- They can cause irritation and even infection, so the users should be careful.
- They are expensive. The most common type—to correct distant vision—is in the \$150 class. Bifocal contacts, which are somewhat newer, may hit \$250 or more.
- They should be insured (at about \$15 per year).

★ ★ ★

The big trend in charitable fund-raising these days is to induce you to make a lump-sum gift in return for which you get a life income. Basically, the deal can be worked two ways:

1. **Gift annuity:** Under this agreement, the institution pays you a fixed percentage on your gift for the rest of your days (it ranges from 3% to 8%, depending on your age at the time of the donation). Moreover, a substantial part of your gift results in a tax deduction; up to 85% of the income you get from the institution may be tax free; and—if you give appreciated property—you can avoid some, or all, capital-gains taxes.

2. **Life-income contract:** In this instance, you don't get a fixed rate of return, nor a tax break on your income. But you do get a high charitable deduction and a complete escape from capital gains.

In a nutshell, the attraction of this type of giving lies in a sharp increase in the rate of return on your money due to 1) the charitable-contribution tax deduction which may be spread over six years, and 2) relief from capital-gains taxes if you give appreciated stocks, bonds, property, etc.

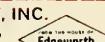
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# THE CONGO.

*A review of the chaotic recent history of the African nation that has suffered most from Soviet meddling, in the news again with the kidnaping of Tshombe.*

By PETER D. BOLTER

THE AFRICAN REPUBLIC of the Congo (formerly Belgian Congo) was back on the front pages of our news again this summer, and some of the events and names harked back to the early 1960's.

Back then, whether you could follow what was going on or not, you knew that there was a general state of chaos, barbarity, bloodletting and international intrigue in the Congo, and that Congolese politicians with melodious names like Lumumba, Kasavubu, Gizenga and Tshombe were in the thick of it. Their names were sung at us over radio and TV every day.

You knew that the United Nations sent troops in, indeed that Swedish UN Secretary General Dag Hammerskjold (Hammershield) died in a Congo plane crash that was rumored to be (1) accidental, (2) not accidental.

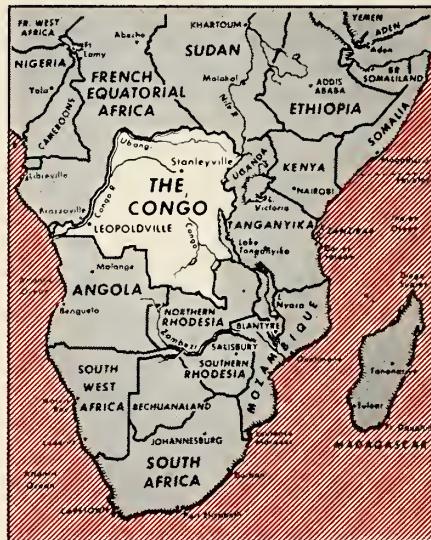
You probably knew that the loudest fuss heard abroad centered on:

(1). The wild rantings of the first Congolese Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba, who later died in mysterious circumstances;

(2). The efforts of the richest of the six old provinces of the Belgian Congo—Katanga—to govern itself under the leadership of Moise Tshombe (Mo-ees Shombe). He succeeded until Katanga was shoved back into the Republic by the force of United Nations arms;

(3). The dissolution of the Congo into rape, arson, tribal warfare, mutiny, bankruptcy, unemployment, city rioting, racial violence and the struggles for power of some 120 political parties, large and small, within a week of receiving independence from Belgium on June 30, 1960;

(4). The intrusion of planes and technicians in support of their favorite son—Lumumba—by the Soviet Union and its



Dominant Central African position of the former Belgian Congo is shown on this map. More maps are shown on the next two-page spread.



Katanga native seeks to protect family from UN troops with blowgun in 1963.



satellites at the same time that the UN was trying to restore order in the Congo;

(5). The resurgence, in 1964, of violence and barbarism in Eastern Province around Stanleyville\*—incited by local, Red-oriented leaders after foreign Communist officialdom was tossed out of the country by Kasavubu, Mobutu and Cyrille Adoula.

There were a figurative ten thousand other items of chaos. Even today, the accounts of those who knew the situation the best vary according to where they stood or stand with respect to the larger controversies in the Congo mess. And what a mess.

\*We are using the old French place-names (with English translations when appropriate). On June 30, 1966, the major cities received Congolese names. The original six states have been recarved several times. "Eastern Province" was "Oriental" in French—same thing. Stanleyville is now Kinsangani.

# Seven Bloody Years



During Red rebellion in 1964, 10,000 Congolese were herded onto Stanleyville football field and kept under gov't guard.

What brings the Congo back into the spotlight is the still-unresolved fate (at this writing) of Moise Tshombe. This 47-year-old Lunda tribesman, businessman and Methodist was the leader of Katanga's most popular native political party (Conakat) before the UN dispossessed him at gunpoint (though he later returned to become Prime Minister, for a while, of the entire Congo).

The only prominent Congolese leader who believed that Africans and Europeans could live and work together profitably, Tshombe was in exile in Spain until June 30 of this year. Then he was invited aboard a private plane on a ruse, flown to pink Algeria and tossed in the clink. There, Algerian leaders made noises as if to deliver him to his one-time colleague, Joseph Mobutu, the present U.S. and UN supported one-man boss of the Congo. Mobutu had already

tried Tshombe for treason, in absentia, and sentenced him to death, as he has already tried and hanged some of Tshombe's former associates, including the man who succeeded Tshombe as Prime Minister.

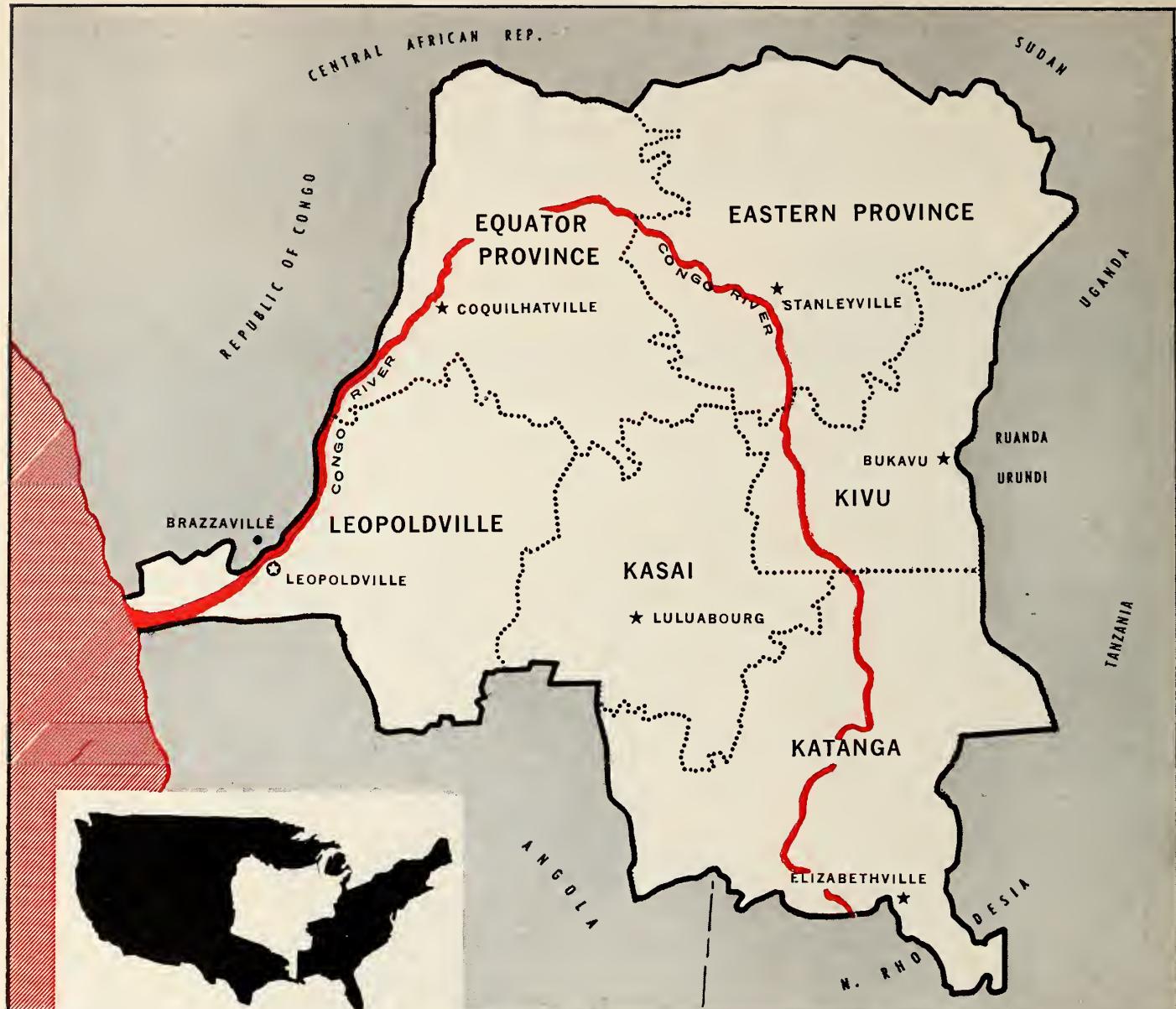
As these words are written, Algeria has neither released Tshombe nor delivered him to his executioners. When you read this his fate will probably have been decided.

Tshombe's arrest caused uprisings against Mobutu among some of Tshombe's old supporters in the Congo's southeast this summer, though with international help they were put down. Depending on what happens next, the Congo may fade from the front pages again, or you may find yourself once more wading through the confusing terms of its jigsaw puzzle for your daily TV and newspaper fare.

If that happens, perhaps this brief sketch of the main pieces may give a little sense to what you read.

First, a quick look at the Congo itself, and at events before 1960, when it fell apart the moment it was free.

The Congo is important. It is the heart of Central Africa and has a wealth of natural resources. It was never a political division until the Belgians made it one out of a geographical entity. In modern history it has been inhabited by seven separate, neighboring Africa Bantu Negro cultures, exclusive of what appear to be the "originals"—the pygmies. Within the areas inhabited by the seven cultures are many sub-tribes, often warring on each other as well as against the members of the other cultures. Historically, the Congo has been invaded by Arab slave-raiders from the east and north. In the last century King Leopold



Congo (on side) laid over Mississippi Basin, with Leopoldville approximating New Orleans and Katanga coinciding with Michigan.

The six old states of the Congo and their capitals, using the Belgian place names and English versions of French names. Whole Congo is basically the watershed of the Congo River, inhabited by seven main Bantu cultures. Upper Congo is sometimes called Lualia River.

## CONTINUED The Congo... Seven Bloody Years

II of Belgium put down the Arabs and ran his own slave empire. He carved the present Congo out of the bowl of the Congo River watershed.

The present map of the Congo is not a map of the land of one people, but a map of the drainage area of this second-largest of the world's rivers. In places the river is nine miles wide. Between Elizabethville and Stanleyville are navigable stretches of up to 300 miles. From Stanleyville to Leopoldville there are approximately 1,000 unbroken miles of river open to steamers. Leopoldville (now Kinshasa), the capital, owes its domi-

nance to rapids between it and the sea. It is the last interior trans-shipping point between the natural wealth to the east and ocean vessels below at Matabi. One of our maps lays the Congo on its side over a map of the United States, with Leopoldville at New Orleans and Katanga roughly over Michigan.

Until 1908 Leopold ran the Congo as his private preserve. He visited unspeakable barbarities on the natives to extort profitable labor from them. Exposure of Leopold's sins led Belgium, in 1908, to make the Congo a national colony instead of a royal estate. All authorities agree that Belgium made the Congo an ideal colony in material things. It was run by the Belgian Parliament in Brussels, and by its appointed governor in Leopoldville. Belgium made the Congo

a paternalistic welfare state, plowing back much of the wealth that it took out in primary education, health, food, missions, social services, housing and beautiful cities.

Most authorities are equally agreed that the Belgian rule sowed three seeds of the chaos since 1960:

(1) It permitted virtually no higher education to any of the natives except (a) for the Catholic priesthood, (b) in industrial techniques, and (c) for government clerkships, post office jobs, etc. There was hardly a native of the Congo trained to make a management or government decision in 1960. Because rule came from Brussels, not even the Belgians in the Congo were sharing in government beyond carrying out directives. In 1955, when it became apparent that

the colonial age was at an end, Belgian professor A. M. Van Bilsen estimated that it would take 30 years to raise a new generation in the Congo educated to rule themselves. Meanwhile, Belgium sought to isolate its "children" from knowledge of the rest of the world and the force of outside ideas.

(2) Inherent in the paternalistic rule was the father-child or master-servant relationship between white and black in virtually every aspect of native life. Though not vicious, the "white master" concept in the Congo, piled on the historic memory of Leopold's atrocities, made anti-white demagoguery the chief political ammunition of Congolese politicians striving for power *after* independence. In their ignorance of public

UPI



UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, who died in Congo plane crash, answers Soviet demand that he resign in 1961. Soviets entered Congo strife on their own while the UN was trying to police it.

affairs politicians had little else to offer.

By comparison, the reverse was true in the British and French colonies. Hatred of Europeans was whipped up more to achieve independence than to rage senselessly and destructively after freedom was achieved. The British and French had believed in training local leadership in the years of their rule, and they stayed on in most places to effect an orderly transfer of government afterward. Further, they set the machinery for self-rule running years before relinquishing all control. Here the Belgians made the worst mistake of all, for—

(3) The Belgians capitulated suddenly to violent agitation for freedom in the Congo. In January 1959, riots in Leopoldville totally surprised Belgium. In Brussels it was never thought that *their* well-cared-for "children" could behave so. With the example of the long French struggle in Algeria fresh in mind, Belgium gave the unprepared Congo its total freedom within 17 months—and the house fell in.

Seventeen months is plenty of time for mischief, but hardly enough for virtue. Mischief had many faces and we can only take them one at a time, though they were all contorted at once.

As elsewhere, seeing independence

coming to a colonial people, the Communists entered the picture. Object: to keep the place in utter chaos until they could make it their own colony through puppet rule.

The chief Red gift to the free Congo was Patrice Lumumba—the first Prime Minister. To call Lumumba a Communist would be a mistake. He understood no more about Marxism than he knew of how to run a country, but he was the ideal puppet to follow Red advice on how to wreck a country.

Lumumba—a hashish or marijuana addict—had the talent of a Hitler, a Stokeley Carmichael, a Rap Brown—a passionate genius for rabble-rousing for destructive purposes. A former post office employee in Stanleyville who had served time for embezzling, and later a beer salesman, he got the word and the blessing of the left at a Pan-African conference in Ghana before independence.

Others had formed political parties in the Congo. Joseph Kasavubu led the strongest of all—Abako—founded in 1950 in Leopoldville Province. Tshombe had his Conakat Party in Katanga. There were more than 30 others, which eventually grew to 120. Lumumba had no party until a short time before he went to the Ghana Conference. How he got one happened this way:

In 1958, Charles DeGaulle appeared in Brazzaville, in the French Congo just across the river from Leopoldville. In the presence of thousands of Belgian Congolese who had crossed the river he told the French Congolese that any French colony could choose independence any time it wanted to. (Shades of his recent visit to Canada!) A fever ran through the Belgian Congo, where it had never been dreamed that independence could be had for the asking.

At this point Belgium appointed a committee to investigate the status of its Congo. A group of independent Congolese political leaders had arisen since WW2 to plead for a program leading to freedom. They formed a "movement"—a temporary committee to ask Belgium to include Congolese on the special study

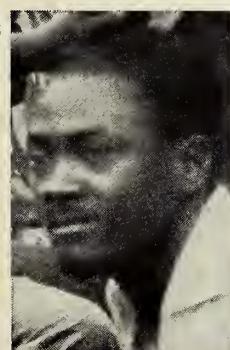


Belgians treated Congo well in material things, ran paternalistic colony. Above, the Delcommune dam, power source for Katanga mining.

group. They called their temporary committee MNC, the initials of the French words for Congolese National Movement. Lumumba had himself named "president" of the "temporary movement," and soon declared it to be a political party to rival those of its other members, with himself as permanent president.

By the time independence came, Lumumba had broader native support throughout the Congo than any of the rivals he had tricked into naming him "president" of a "temporary committee." All the significant new parties except his MNC spoke for various degrees of independence for one or more of the seven

#### THE KEY FIGURES IN SEVEN BLOODY YEARS OF CONGO HISTORY



Patrice Lumumba when captured.



Moise Tshombe says farewell.



Joseph Mobutu, present boss.



Joseph Kasavubu, long time President.

# CONTINUED The Congo... Seven Bloody Years

separate cultures in the Congo. The MNC stood for a single Congo governed from Leopoldville.

Kasavubu's important Abako Party wanted a separate state for the Kongo tribes along the coast and inland in Leopoldville Province.

Tshombe's people stood for a Katanga state for its Luba and Lunda peoples. They wanted no part of coastal Bakongo rule. (Bakongo means *all* the Kongo people.)

Albert Kalondji broke off from the MNC to claim independence for southern Kasai, branding Lumumba a Communist puppet.

As the independence movement grew, these and other separate tribal parties worked together to a degree, with the idea of forming a loose confederacy of independent states along basic tribal lines. Many of the leaders realized the need for a long tutelage under Belgium after independence, and even their fiercest speeches were tempered here and there by this realization.

But Belgium wanted one strongly centralized nation, for it didn't see how it could help the Congo make a go of it if its resources and leadership were divided into bits.

The Communists—and hence Lumumba—also wanted one nation, *if they could rule it*, for it is easier to rule one nation than six. So on this, Lumumba and Belgium were of one mind. [But when the Soviets later failed to rule they then supported their own separate rebel state.]

Though much criticism has been made of Tshombe's move for a separate Katanga, virtually every important Congolese political party except Lumumba's sought self-rule for the states before independence. Their leaders gave many reasons. The vastness of the Congo—a land one quarter the size of the United States with a population, roughly, of New York State. Language differences. Cultural differences. Above all, tribal differences.

The late Philippa Schuyler, in her book "Who Killed the Congo?" noted that "... Belgians liked Congolese more than Congolese liked each other. Belgian direction was the unifying force that kept tribal warfare down. Congolese of different tribes hated each other actively and intensely. Belgians did not always respect Congolese, but they seldom hated them." [Miss Schuyler, gifted American Negro musician and reporter who died in Vietnam when her copter came under Viet Cong fire, traveled the Congo from one end to the other at the time of inde-

(Continued on page 57)



Scene in Leopoldville when Belgian Ambassador Van Den Bosch was expelled from the Congo in November 1960, some four months after independence was granted.



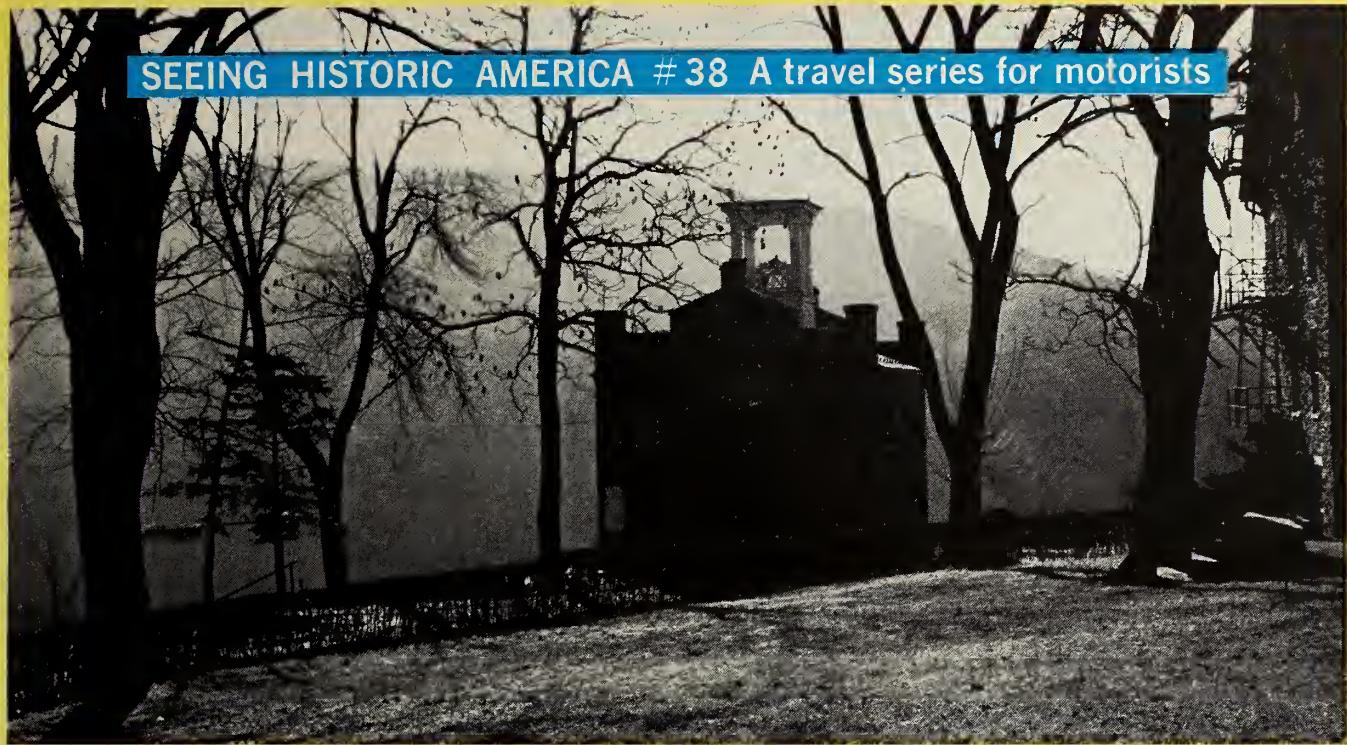
The UN's war in Katanga. Belgian civilian aids Elizabethville policeman, after he and the ambulance came under fire of Indian UN troops attacking post office.

PICTORIAL PARADE



Tribal warfare in Kasai. The Lulua, aided by Lumumba troops flown in by Soviet planes, massacred the native Balubas. One on each side lies dead in road, here.

## SEEING HISTORIC AMERICA #38 A travel series for motorists



"John Brown's Fort," a firehouse for many years, was the scene of Brown's last stand in his 1859 raid on Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

## HARPERS FERRY—Where John Brown Raged

(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By ALDEN STEVENS  
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

DURING THE CIVIL WAR, Harpers Ferry, W. Va., was regarded by the Confederate Army as the key to Washington, D.C., 55 miles southeast. But it



is most famous as the scene of John Brown's raid, which occurred a few years earlier, in October 1859.

A number of the original buildings from that period are still standing, among them the ruins of the Episcopal Church, used as a guardhouse and hospital at the time, and "John Brown's Fort" (an engine house), scene of his last stand. The John Brown Monument, a white obelisk, stands at Potomac and Shenandoah Sts. and marks the original site of the fort, which has been rebuilt atop the hill at Storer College. Many pre-Civil War houses are along Shenandoah St., in various stages of reconstruction as part of

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

The strategic importance of the town at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers is clearly visible. Abolitionist Brown, in a plan to free slaves, picked the town because of this and also because Harpers Ferry was the site of a federal arsenal with guns and ammunition that he planned to capture.

During the night of October 16, 1859, Brown and his followers seized the arsenal then located very near the point where the rivers join. (The spot is clearly marked.) The men took refuge the next day in the engine house when they were attacked by local militia. The following morning they were captured by 90 Marines in a bloody battle. Ten of Brown's men, including two of his sons, were killed.

Stonewall Jackson attacked Harpers Ferry almost as soon as the Civil War

town was hotly contested. The town changed hands eight times during the Civil War. Federal troops did not get firm possession until after the Battle of Gettysburg.

Antietam National Battlefield is about 12 miles north, up the Potomac. Here, on September 17, 1862, the bloodiest day in Civil War history, over 23,000 men were killed or wounded.

Shepherdstown, oldest continuously settled town in West Virginia, is on the Potomac about ten miles north. Here James Rumsey launched his steamboat in 1787, 20 years before Robert Fulton and the *Clermont*.

Frederick, Md., home of Barbara Frietchie, is about 18 miles east and Charles Town, where John Brown was hanged, is about ten miles west. The whole area is packed with wonderful old towns and houses and will delight lovers of history.

### 1967 Motel and Restaurant Info:

Very good—Cliffsides Motel and Restaurant, 2 mi. southwest on U.S. 340, 32 rooms, 26 A/C, pool—Restaurant serves three meals, closed Christmas—(304) 725-2066. (Other good motels and restaurants are in Frederick, Md., and Martinsburg, W. Va. See Mobil Travel Guide to the Middle Atlantic States.)



began. The federal troops were forced to withdraw but set fire to the arsenal first. From that moment on possession of the

Your appreciation of any historic place is greatly enriched if you read about it first. Oswald Garrison Villard's "John Brown, 1800-1859" is an excellent biography; the number of other books about Brown is enormous. Consult your librarian.

# IDAHO'S WORLD



▲ Scouts from ten nations hike above Lake Pend Oreille, led by Scottish bagpipers.

PHOTOS BY R. B. PITKIN



▲ For 9 days, hourly international canoe flotillas embarked on Lake Pend Oreille.

▼ Nigerian Scouts prepare Nigerian feast for dinner guests in their camp.



16



Taiwan.



Laos.

SOMETHING like 12,000 Boy Scouts from all over the world (106 nations at least) tented out on the grounds of the old WW2 Naval Training Station at Farragut, Idaho, from August 1 to August 9.

The occasion was the 12th quadrennial World Scout Jamboree, and the first

Blond Finnish Scouts set up a special demonstration of their own to exhibit ▼ at "Skill-o-rama," a big, outdoor show.



# SCOUT JAMBOREE



Also in this group, Scouts from United States, West Germany, Denmark, Japan, Mexico, Italy, Austria, England and France.



Scotland.



England.



Faroe Islands.



Finland.



Sierra Leone.



Israel.

that was ever held in the United States.

The photos here speak louder than words in transmitting the flavor of the remarkable international camaraderie at a world jamboree of youth who are joined by the common bond of Scouting.

Cliché as it may sound, the most impressive experience of the Scouts at the Jamboree (and of the leaders, too) was the ease with which they made friends, even in instances when language barriers permitted the exchange of only a few words. Tens of thousands of visitors created a carnival atmosphere at Scout exhibits at the big outdoor "Skill-o-rama."



▲ French expatriate Armenian Scouts donned red regalia to show their folkways.

▼ A broad view of the "Skill-o-rama" where visitors and Scouts saw hundreds of troops show their special talents.





**WILLIAM E. GALBRAITH**  
NATIONAL COMMANDER,  
THE AMERICAN LEGION, 1967-1968

# *The* NATIONAL COMMANDER *of the* AMERICAN LEGION 1967-1968

**Meet Bill Galbraith, 41-year-old Nebraska stock  
farmer and WW2 Navy radarman, who was elected  
to head the Legion at the Boston Nat'l Convention.**

**By R. B. PITKIN**

WILLIAM EUGENE (BILL) GALBRAITH, 41-year-old WW2 Navy Armed Guard radarman, was elected National Commander of The American Legion for 1967-68 during the closing session of the 49th Annual Convention at Boston, Mass., on Thursday, August 31, 1967, in Boston's new War Memorial Auditorium in Back Bay.

Galbraith's home is in the farming town of Beemer (pop. 670) in the northeast corner of Nebraska, where he is a member of Beemer Post 159, American Legion. Since the death in 1961 of his WW1-veteran father, Claude Galbraith, he has owned and operated his family farm of 320 acres. There he follows the principal pursuit of farmers in that area—raising porkers and purchasing young beef cattle from the western ranges to fatten for market on home-grown corn and alfalfa.

During the ten previous years he was a schoolteacher in West Point, Nebr., following his graduation from the Uni-

versity of Nebraska under the WW2 GI Bill of Rights. He took a B.S. degree in Agricultural Extension in three years, graduating in 1949.

This much of Bill Galbraith's background is unexceptional. But the portrait of Galbraith that accompanies these words reads true. You see a calm, earnest, even-tempered, quick-to-think, slow-to-speak American of Scottish and Swedish ancestry. Born on Jan. 22, 1926, he represents the latest generation of adult leadership in the United States and in The American Legion. The even temper of his life as a schoolteacher and farmer has been punctuated by non-professional and usually unpaid public duties that he has assumed since his wife urged him to become involved in American Legion responsibilities in 1950. Thereby hangs a tale:

The Beemer Legion Post was organized expressly to take in WW2 veterans in the mid-1940's. Galbraith's father, an officer in WW1 who met Bill's Swedish mother (the former Edna Marie Blomgren) while on duty at Camp Dodge in

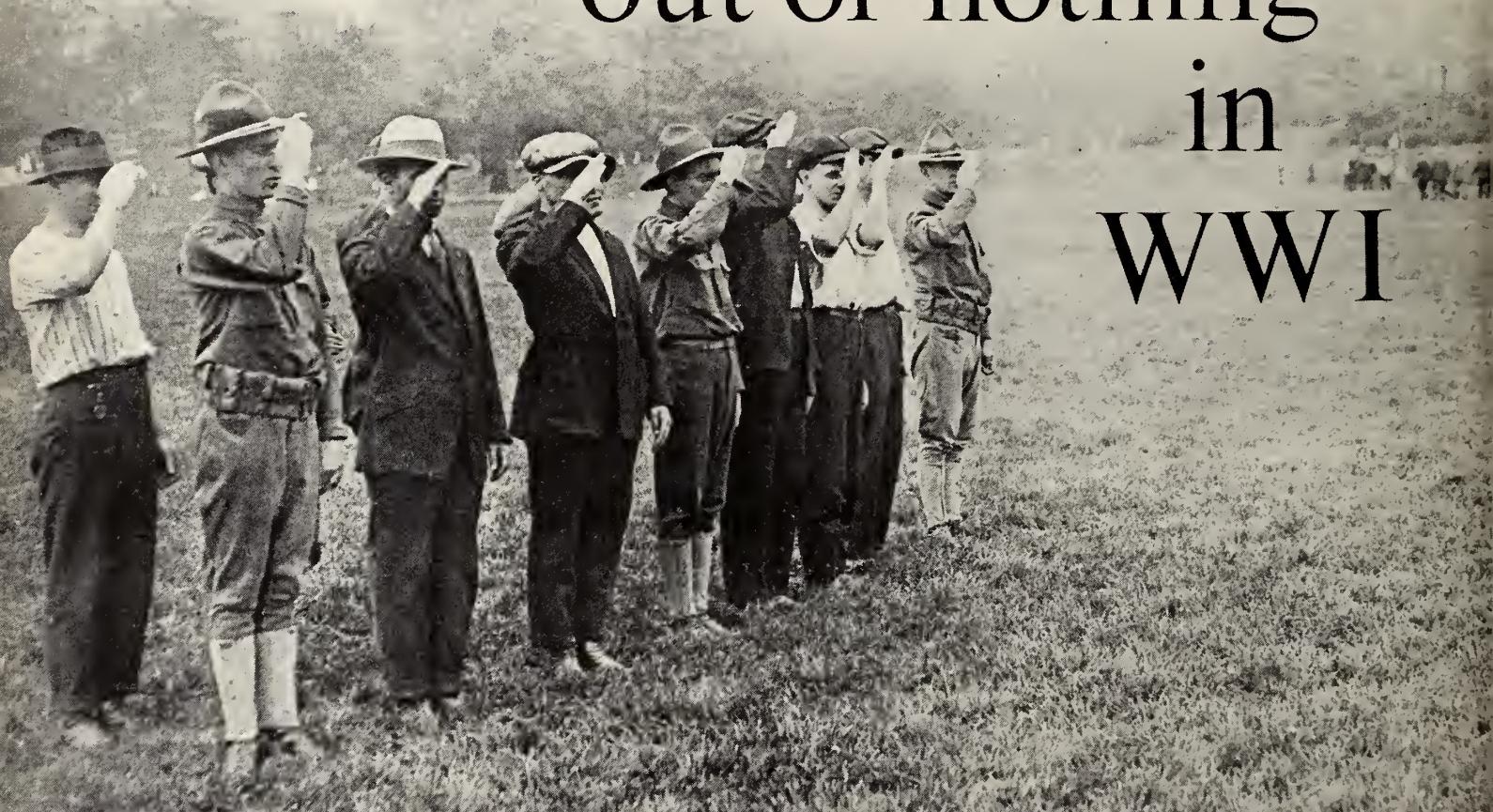
Iowa, had been an active Nebraska Legionnaire between the two world wars. He was twice Post Commander in nearby Wisner. He switched to the Beemer Post and saw to it that son Bill joined the new Post. Through college Bill was "just a card member" and for a while later "just a social member," until his bride stepped in. Bill met Gwendolyn Jean Taylor, of Pawnee, Nebr., at the University of Nebraska where she was studying music. They were married while still in school—on June 2, 1947. In 1950 Gwen became President of the Beemer American Legion Auxiliary Unit. Returning from a state Auxiliary Convention she told Bill that the Legion was an important organization in Nebraska affairs, and if he'd get active he'd find there was a lot more to it than, as he says, "just playing pinochle."

He took the hint and was a Post Vice Commander and state delegate in 1951. The scope of the Legion's programs excited him. In 1953, as his Post's Commander, Galbraith led a program that created a local \$26,000 Legion-owned medical clinic. Beemer had been without a doctor for 12 years. These and other activities made him known as a quiet, but sure-footed "doer."

He became President of the Cuming County school reorganization committee to plan for centralized district schools to replace the many small rural schools. He rose in the Legion, through 3rd District Commander to Department (state) Commander in 1962. Nebraska was then exploring ways to upgrade its public education and, as state Commander, Galbraith offered the then governor, Frank Morrison, the full cooperation of Nebraska's strong Legion organization. At the same time it was working with the state Education Ass'n. Governor Morrison later named him co-chairman of a three-year series of state regional conferences on education. They led to a climactic statewide conference and a final report to the governor and the legislature on what changes the people of Nebraska wanted and would support for better quality public education.

Today, Galbraith is a director of—and Nebraska's lay representative on—MCEL Research, of Kansas City, Mo. It is a four-state educational research center (Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska). It also represents its states in the Compact on Education, an alliance (Continued on page 48)

# How we made an Army out of nothing in WWI



National Guard recruits turn out to learn the fighting business in New York's Central Park in 1917.

BROWN BROS.



The Regular Army had had one field experience chasing Villa in Mexico in 1916, while the Nat'l Guard stood on the border. Here Gen. Pershing crosses Rio Grande.

**By LYNWOOD MARK RHODES**

**I**N APRIL 1917—just 50 years ago—the United States declared war on Imperial Germany, an enemy which had the most powerful military juggernaut then fielded by any nation. (See, "When Mr. Wilson Went to War," American Legion Magazine, April 1967.)

To fight the land war, we had, in April, two principal weapons—naive enthusiasm and unbounded optimism. For soldiers, we had a precious few, for all else we had mostly nothing or worse than nothing.

Yet, by the time the Western Front was quiet 19 months later and the trenches were finally plowed over and under, the American Army had increased from a measly 190,000 poorly equipped men to 3,665,000 well-supplied soldiers. Not all spit and polish, perhaps, but determined to get a job done as quickly and forcefully as possible.

*In April 1917, Congress declared war on Imperial Germany. But America had nothing on hand to fight with. Here's how we jerry-rigged what became a great military machine.*

CULVER PICTURES



The remarkable metamorphosis of creating something from nothing, one writer has said, was "a great joke to the older, more sophisticated diplomats of France and England." They had been through the process many times before. For America in 1917, however, bare shelves were suddenly no laughing matter. When Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing arrived in Washington on May 10th to head up the American Expeditionary Force, he learned just how empty the cache was.

There wasn't a full-sized Army division in the entire country. Or for that matter, a military base equipped to handle one. What troops we did have—about 92,000 Regulars plus some understrength National Guard divisions—were still maintained at small posts as in the days of Indian warfare. Reading down the minus column further, there were about 285,000 Springfield rifles (the type then being used by the Army), 400 light



The 9th Coast Artillery goes into training with new soldiers using a fallen tree as their "cannon." P.S. They learned to shoot.

guns, and 150 tottering heavy field guns. The supply of machineguns, the one weapon that seemed to be having an influence on the Western Front, totaled less than 1,500 and they were of four different types. The War Department had been unable to decide on which one to adopt for general use. Worse yet, there was only enough ammunition for a nine-hour bombardment.

If Pershing thought the munitions problem "deplorable," in his words the plight of the fledgling Air Force (then under the wing of the Signal Corps) was "such that every American ought to feel mortified to hear it mentioned." Among 65 officers, 35 could fly—and they probably hesitated to trust their luck with the 55 planes at hand. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics admitted to Pershing that 51 of these planes were obsolete and the other four obsolescent. Rather than take a chance, some 180 young Americans enlisted in the Lafayette Escadrille and flew under French command.

Put bluntly, as General Peyton March did, "the existing American Army was of no practical value" for use in a Eu-

ropean war. What he was really trying to say was that seldom, if ever, had a nation embarked upon so grave a venture so ill prepared, that the United States wasn't ready to fight a war for democracy—or anything else.

The lack of foresight by government and military authorities, Pershing didn't hesitate to say, was "almost inconceivable." So inconceivable, in fact, that a man of less perseverance and determination might have run in the other direction. But everything about John Joseph Pershing was "sternly and exclusively military," from the way he wore his tunic to his keen searching gray eyes, intent look and firm jaw. Unlike Eisenhower, his counterpart in WW2 who evoked popularity with a smiling image, Pershing didn't expect popularity and rarely got it. A French commander such as "Papa" Joffre might pull the ears of his soldiers and call them "my children," but not the General from Laclede, Mo. He was still "as severe a disciplinarian as a kindly man can be," words used by the 1891 student publication to describe Pershing when he taught military science at the University of Nebraska. It was

CONTINUED

## How we made an Army out of nothing in WWI

obvious that his nickname, "Black Jack," had nothing to do with the card game. (He'd acquired the nickname while commanding Negro troops in the Philippines.) Instead, it represented an able, unique soldier, 57 years old, practical and unsentimental, who knew his job and did it.

It's not surprising that such a man felt "especially fortunate" at having been chosen to solve the tasks facing an unprepared nation, of building an army capable of fighting the war it wanted to fight. He agreed that the German military machine was as nearly perfect and powerful as any that had ever existed before, but a vast self-assurance also caused him to remark that "there never was, then or at any other time, any doubt of my ability to do the job, provided the



There were no uniforms as the first draft units moved to the training camps. These are not recruits arriving, but organized troops in training at Camp Upton, N.Y.

CULVER PICTURES

NATIONAL ARCHIVES



Left, drill at Governor's Island with wooden rifle. Above, Marines practice with wooden machine guns.



government would furnish me with the men, the equipment, and the supplies."

At it turned out, manpower was the least formidable problem in the nation's sack of troubles. Amid cries that "conscription is another name for slavery" and the prediction that we would get "a sulky, unwilling, indifferent army," Congress passed a draft act on May 18th. All males between the ages of 21 and 30 registered. The draft shocked a lot of Americans, even while bearing the delightful euphemism of "selective service." Past wars, except for a brief unhappy experience during the Civil War, had been fought by volunteers. Conscription

seemed an alien and unpalatable idea smacking of militarism, the very thing we were fighting against.

Wilson's lofty phrasings, coupled with Secretary of War Newton D. Baker's shrewd, quick implementation of the act, prevented unsavory sentiments from really developing. Less than a month later, when Registration Day (June 5th) rolled around, there were few demonstrations and these were more humorous than serious. Straight-faced, The New York Times reported that a number of Navajo Indians planned to go on the warpath to show their displeasure. In Racine, Wis., a man was made to kiss the

flag for uttering anti-draft remarks. A parade of 600 anti-registration men in Butte, Mont., was broken up by local police who claimed that the demonstration was actually the work of the Irish social club, though the leader of the march addressed his followers in Finnish.

Critical questioning of the draft never did find many open ears. Washington officials had stumbled upon a device which they used time and again during the war years to prevent disharmony with their policies. Based partly on guile and partly on patriotism, an immense, organized propaganda ploy made Americans



Construction firms started to build the camps, but when the trainees arrived they were turned into a labor force to finish the work. This is also Upton.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES



Almost ready to go overseas, 26th Division units at Framingham, Mass., still train on wooden horses.

receptive to what the government wanted to do, made them move in a direction which otherwise they probably wouldn't have.

The technique, said writer Mark Sullivan, included the exercise of pressure by the majority to compel the minority to conform. With the draft, this meant "the cozening glove concealed the remainder of the steel gauntlet to enforce the penalty for failure to register." Those who refused became "slackers," subject to the public's scorn as well as the formal punishment meted out by Washington. (Under the Draft Act, members of religious sects which disavowed war were

declared exempt. Local boards granted some 56,830 claims of this kind. Objectors with "other conscientious scruples" were examined by a traveling Board of Inquiry established by Executive Order on March 20, 1918. Most of them accepted non-combatant service, or farm and industrial work; a few who accepted neither were sentenced to ten years in prison. All told, some 3,900 men were recognized by the Army as individual conscientious objectors during the war.)

Nearly 10 million men registered. Of these, the Army wanted 687,000 immediately. The fairest method to choose

them, the Provost-Marshal decided, was a national lottery. Since the largest list of names of any draft board was 10,500, that many numbered slips of paper were placed in a fishbowl, each in a black capsule, at the Senate Office Building. On the morning of July 20th, Secretary Baker reached his hand in, grasped the lucky capsule, and handed it to a teller to verify. It was Number 258.

In each of 4,500 draft boards across the country, the man bearing that number learned, for better or worse, that the gods had smiled on him. If the local draft list didn't go up to 258, the number closest to it was chosen instead. The drawing continued until after two o'clock the following morning.

Within days, draftees received their white induction postcards. Then, as now, they submitted to a barrage of induction center doctors who thumped chests, scratched abdomens with wooden sticks, looked down throats. From among the lines of naked men, doctors culled

the myopia, dipsomania, barbers' itch, flat feet and various other disabilities which the Surgeon General said made men unfit for military service. (In the national average, 70% qualified physically.) Psychiatrists gave a sanity test, "to amuse themselves," an inductee claimed. It consisted of placing a dot in the part of the square which was in the circle, but not in the triangle, or in placing a dot in that part of the triangle which was in the square, but not in the circle. Frequently, it was a simple question: "How many legs has a Korean?" One man replied: "I don't know, but it must be four, otherwise you wouldn't be



"Between the barracks, corn was still growing" when the first group of the 331st Field Artillery reported for training at Camp Grant, Ill., on August 29, 1917. Buzz saws screeched, dust from construction blew with every wind and thousands of wooden buildings struggled toward completion, their boards cut from logs at the site.

## CONTINUED How we made an Army out of nothing in WWI

such a damn fool to ask." In the long run, most draftees came to the conclusion that they were found to be fit and sane no matter what they said.

Next came a green postcard bearing name, order and serial number, and a bland message which read, in part:

"Greetings: Having submitted yourself to a local draft board composed of your neighbors for the purpose of determining the place and time in which you can best serve the United States in the present emergency, you are hereby notified that you have now been selected for immediate military service. You will, therefore, report to the local draft board named below for military duty. From and after the day and hour just named, you will be a soldier in the military service of the United States."

Calling a half million men to the colors was one thing. Providing them with food, clothing and shelter was something quite different. There was simply no place for them. No barracks. No training areas. An infantry regiment of about 3,500 men, for example, required 22 barracks (each 43 feet wide, 140 feet long, two stories high, to accommodate 150 men), six officers' quarters for 200 officers, two storehouses, an infirmary, and 28 lavatories with hot and cold showers.

In early May, even before the first number was drawn, a harassed War Department hurriedly ordered the construction of special cantonments to handle the coming hordes of draftees. It was a prodigious undertaking. A report by the Secretary of War stated that each cantonment—Camp Lewis in Washington State, Camp Dodge in Kansas, Camp Devens in Massachusetts, and 13 other tracts purchased by the government mostly in the northern states—would house 40,000 men, roughly ten to 14 regiments. Simple arithmetic meant 1,200 buildings to a camp site of 5,000 to 11,000 acres, plus a rifle range and drill grounds of 2,000 acres, lighting, sewer and water supply, 25 miles of hard-surface roads, as well as a division headquarters, quartermaster depot, kitchens, laundry, recreation facilities, a PX and a base hospital with 1,000 beds.

Construction began on July 6th when the last site had been chosen. Private contractors, working under contract from the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps, were given two months to complete the job. Freight trains, often 12 a day with 50 cars each, brought in materials—two billion eight-penny nails; over 5,000 miles of wire; some 450,000,000 board feet of lumber

and 140,000 wooden doors. To say nothing of 54,000 toilet bowls and 721,000 cots. And somewhere, people were suddenly making these and many other items in such numbers. Carpenters laid down enough roofing to cover the island of Manhattan and Atlantic City with one square mile over. A standard barracks building at Camp Travis, Tex., went up in an hour and a half—and looked it, so draftees said later. At Camp Taylor, Ky., barracks were built with timber that had been standing in a Mississippi forest only the week before.

Totting up the figures, the War Department announced that each cantonment cost \$8 million, at a maximum profit to the contractor of 3%.

National Guard units were already on the move. With their tents, they headed for Bowie and Logan in Texas, McClellan in Alabama, Sevier in South Carolina, Shelby in Mississippi, and 11 other southern camps where warmer weather, the Army reasoned, made wooden buildings unnecessary. It was convoluted thinking, a sergeant in the 71st New York Infantry said. The camp site at Wadsworth in South Carolina consisted of an area on the side of a hill, part of which was so steep that it was impossible to pitch tents. And the weather!



This Camp Grant scene was duplicated at the big training camps whenever it rained. The hastily stripped and graded soil turned to quagmires of mud. In the trenches of France and on the battlefields, mud proved to have been a very realistic part of training.

"Who was it that said language is given us to conceal our thoughts?" he asked. "We had more snow, ice, sleet, rain and zero temperatures than the northern winters ever gave us. The soil when moist was as slippery as grease and stuck like

a long lost brother. When wet, which it was mostly, it was smooth, treacherous and deeper 'n 'ell. When very dry with a good breeze blowing, the Sahara could blush with shame."

Camp Logan near Houston was almost

as bad. When the Illinois National Guard, part of the 33rd Division, arrived on August 25th, they set up housekeeping in a "temporary" structure with dirt floors and open sides, "exposed to every particle of dust produced by six weeks of continuous drought." Roofs sagged. Heating facilities were meager. The base hospital lacked running water. Washington suggested that stoves be used to heat the operating rooms. "Comment upon the danger of stoves where ether is used," the Division Adjutant valiantly pointed out as he ignored the suggestion, "is superfluous."

Guardsmen of the 113th Field Artillery located Camp Sevier "by following a blueprint sketch, the men marching down a winding trail through the woods to the spot where nine long frame mess-halls stood." There was nothing else to give the appearance of a camp except for a line of latrines and bathhouses in the rear of the space reserved for the erection of tents and the laying out of the streets.

"Pap" Martin, horseshoer in the Supply Company of the 113th, looked disgustedly at the neat horseshoe on his sleeve that marked his rank. "Seems to me," he said, "I ought to have a grubbing hoe on my arm instead of this thing."

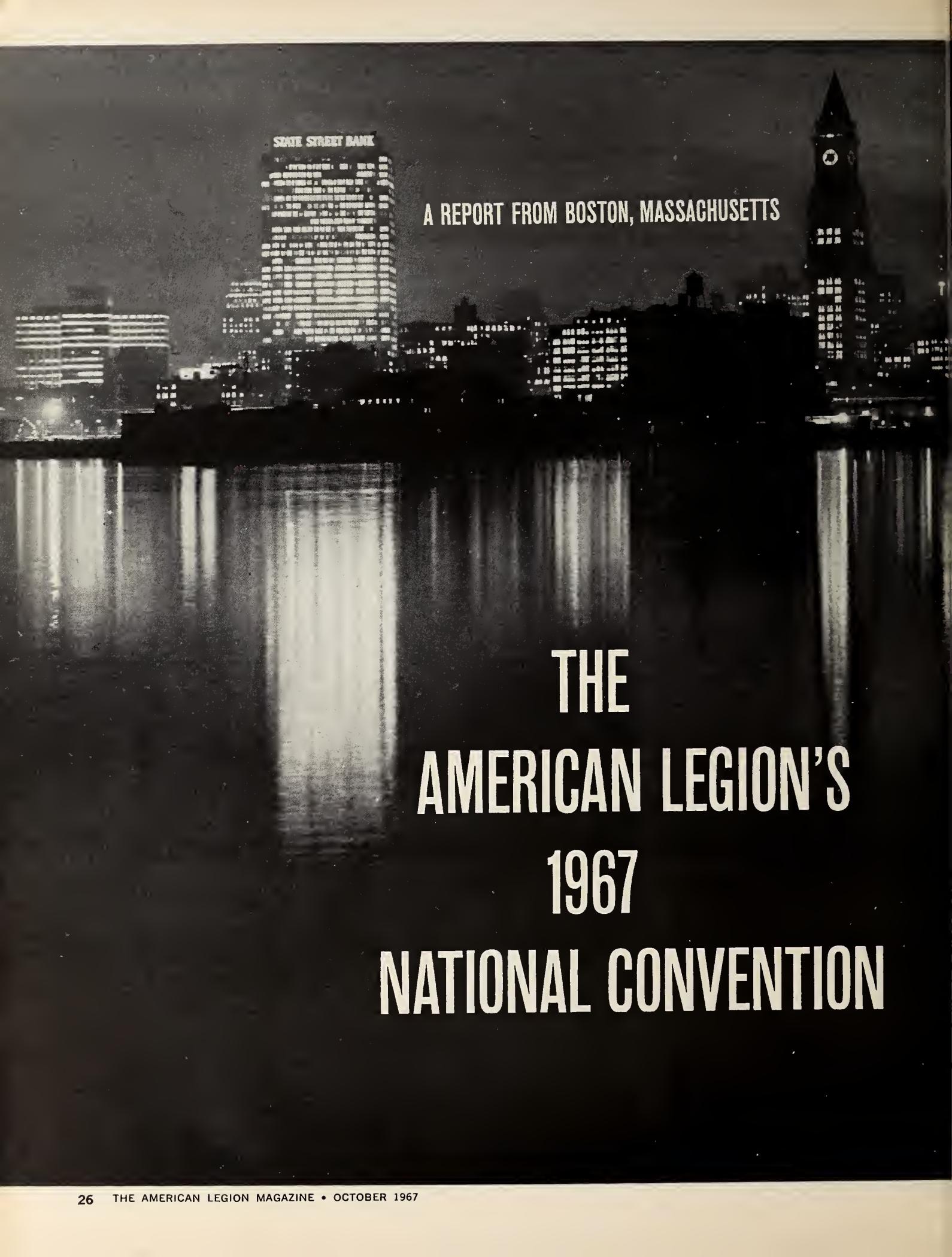
The next morning, General Gatley told them, "Your parade ground will be there."

(Continued on page 50)

BROWN BROS.



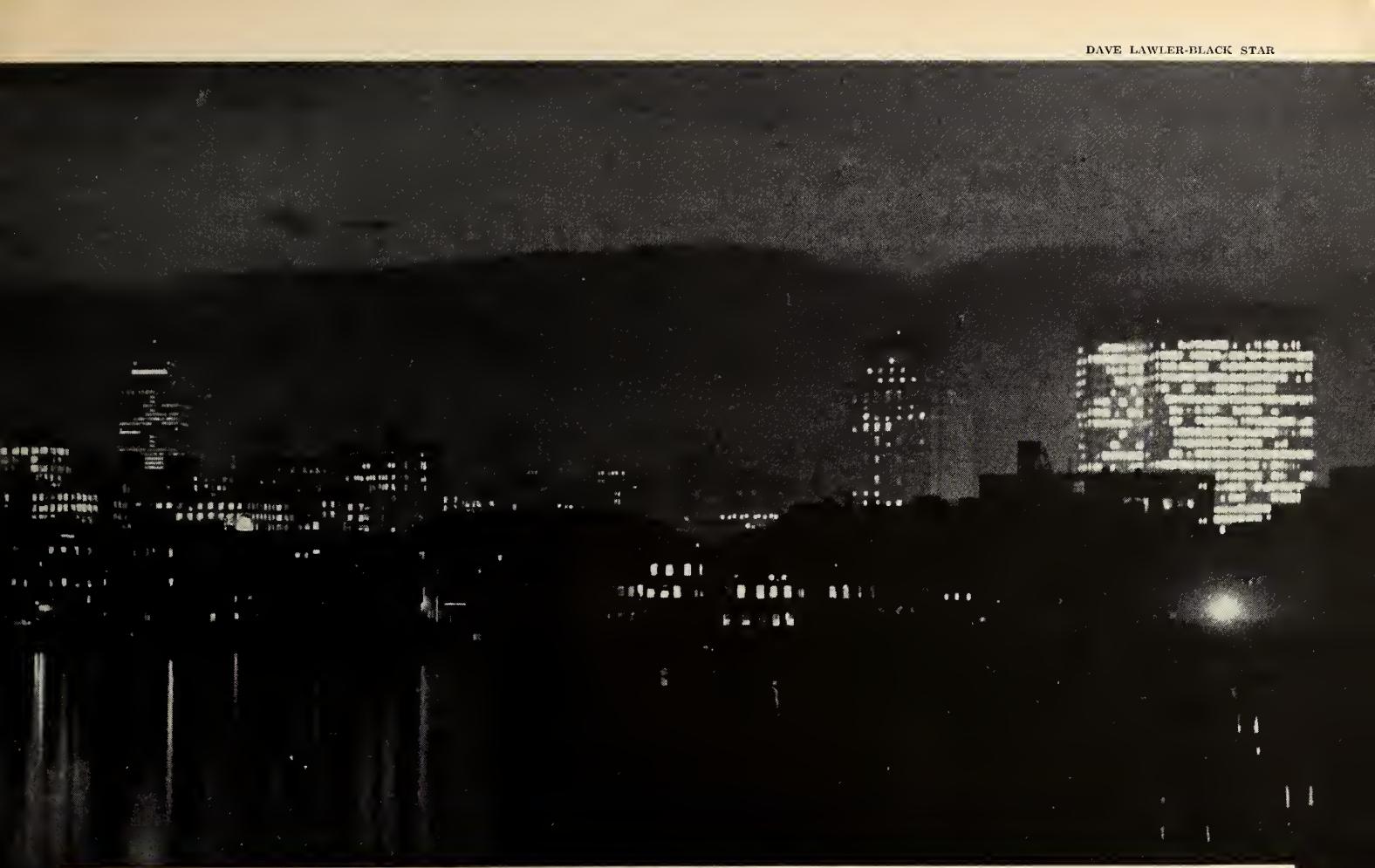
The impromptu army returns victorious in 1919. Here the 369th and the 15th Infantry move proudly and smartly up New York's 5th Avenue three months after war's end.



STATE STREET BANK

A REPORT FROM BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

THE  
AMERICAN LEGION'S  
1967  
NATIONAL CONVENTION



THE AMERICAN LEGION's 49th National Convention met in Boston, Mass., from Aug. 26 to Aug. 31, 1967, with a delegate strength of 2,960. At its business sessions in Boston's War Memorial Auditorium, conducted under the gavel of outgoing National Commander John E. Davis (N.Dak.), it dealt with 572 resolutions and adopted 139. (A digest of all adopted resolutions starts on page 41.) Reports on the resolutions were presented by 11 special Convention Committees (photos of chairmen on page 46) which met to screen them before the first business session on Tuesday, Aug. 29. The committee recommendations to the delegates were accepted with but one exception.

At its closing session the Convention elected William E. Galbraith 41-year-old WW2 Navy vet of Beemer, Nebraska, to be National Commander for 1967-68 (his biography appears on page 18, and a separate account of the election of officers is on page 44.)

The American Legion Auxiliary held its 47th National Convention in Boston concurrently, and named Mrs. Vernon H. Randall of Baltimore, Maryland, to the National Presidency of the Auxiliary.

Boston greeted the convention with an enthusiasm seldom seen in recent years. This was especially evident at the parade on Monday, Aug. 28. The parade route was jammed on both sides by spectators



Legionnaires from New York and Georgia visit Boston's Old South Meeting House, where Boston Tea Party organizers met in 1773, after crowds led by Samuel Adams had more than filled Faneuil Hall.

for more than a mile, thousands of whom had to move on toward the formation area in order to see it at all. Their numbers were estimated at a quarter million. The parade itself lasted 8½ hours.

The exceptional enthusiasm and huge turnout of the parade spectators, young and old, was easily translatable into a conscious expression of essential patriotism and a public demonstration to coun-

terbalance highly publicized lawless demonstrators, flag burners, etc. The parade was billed "in support of our troops."

Vietnam Legionnaires were present in considerable numbers, the first time they saw a Legion National Convention as members. (See page 30.)

There was not the slightest doubt about what was uppermost in the minds of the conventioners, the principal speakers, or for that matter the crowds in Boston that turned out to welcome the Legion and witness both its pageantry and its serious deliberations.

A speedy and *successful* conclusion to the war in Vietnam, and an end to lawlessness, rioting and looting at home were themes that recurred repeatedly in resolutions, reports, and major addresses.

Principal speakers included Secretary of State Dean Rusk (pinch-hitting at a moment's notice for Vice President Hubert Humphrey whose brother died shortly before he was due to appear); Lt. Gen. Pham-Xuan Chieu, President of the Vietnam Veterans Legion, which is South Vietnam's counterpart of The American Legion; Rep. Gerald Ford (Mich.), Minority Floor Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives; General Wallace M. Greene, Jr., Commandant of



Delegates await arrival of keynote speaker Sec'y of State Dean Rusk (inset) who spelled out U.S. policy in South Vietnam.

the U.S. Marine Corps; Donald M. Kendall, President, Pepsico, Inc., Massachusetts Governor John Volpe; U.S. Senator John Stennis, of Mississippi; Baseball Commissioner William D. Eckert; Braulio Alonso, President of the National Education Association, and Attorney General Ramsey Clark, appearing for his ill father—retired Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark—to accept for his father the Legion's Distinguished Service Medal.

### The Middle East

The content of the 139 resolutions adopted by the Convention is suggested by the brief digest of them on later pages, though each is far more detailed than our summaries. Some of the resolutions have already been misrepresented by meagre and mischievously selective allusions to them in the press.

This is particularly true of resolutions

dealing with current major world problems. Thus, within a week of the Convention, a widely printed UPI release stated that the Convention had "condemned Israel," with no more said on the subject than that.

Indeed, one resolution condemned the Israeli air attack on the U.S.S. *Liberty* during the brief 1967 Israeli-Arab war, and asked for compensation for the dead and wounded, and for damages. But the major Convention resolution on the Middle East asked the U.S. to support Israel's independence, to support her right to free access to the Suez and the Gulf of Aqaba, to exert pressure to bring the Arab states to the negotiating table. In the event of significant rearming by the Arab states it urged that we lift our embargo on arms for Israel. It also called for the U.S. to bear a proportionate share of international aid for Arab refugees, and urged the U.S. to seek, jointly with other nations, a permanent and just settlement of the Middle East conflicts.

That this total action should be summarized by UPI as "condemnation of Israel" is surprising.

### Vietnam

An omnibus resolution on Vietnam was adopted by the delegates after having been worked out at a joint meeting of the Foreign Relations and National Security convention committees, who heard numerous guest witnesses, including Sen. Karl Mundt (S. Dak.). Resolution 456 placed the Legion in support of the following position on Vietnam:

- Support of U.S. aims in South Vietnam.

- Recognition that our Vietnam effort is "in our vital national interest."
- High praise for the conduct of our troops in Vietnam.
- Concern over the prolongation of the war and its casualties due to limitations imposed by political considerations.
- Insistence that military considerations take precedence over political limitations to the end that the war can be brought to a successful conclusion.
- Support of furnishing all men and matériel necessary to conclude successfully the military operation in Vietnam.
- A military solution to the problem posed by enemy sanctuary in Laos, Cambodia and the Demilitarized Zone.
- A lifting of military restrictions on strategic targets in North Vietnam.

The resolution noted that the need of such steps arises in part because: (a) of the need to achieve our objectives in the shortest possible time with the least possible losses (we have already been engaged in open warfare in Vietnam for nearly twice as long as we were engaged in WWI), and (b) North Vietnam has made it clear that it does "not intend to enter into negotiations for peace until and unless forced to do so."

### Law Enforcement

Numerous adopted resolutions dealt with various aspects of the increasing breakdown of law and order in the United States. Federal and state monies to improve police services and provide training in riot control were called for.

A reversal of the trend of courts to excuse crime for too-technical reasons, and in some cases political reasons, was



Lt. Gen. Pham-Xuan Chieu, head of the Vietnamese Veterans Legion, told convention that peace in Vietnam was important to all mankind and that U.S. sacrifices there will not be in vain.



urged in a resolution going directly to the original appointment of judges. It urged that more attention be paid to judges of "experience, qualifications and proven concern for the problems of law enforcement."

Americans in positions of leadership in all walks of life were called on to exercise their influence in behalf of law and order. The news media were particularly called upon to exercise discretion in pub-

and are given to second-guessing decisions that must be made by police officers in a split-second, thus inhibiting them in carrying out their duties.

Especially condemned was the circulation of charges of "police brutality" prior to any official hearings on such charges.

Prompt prosecution to the full extent of the law was urged for all persons bearing responsibility for rioting, insurrection, and other violence. The Convention called for the full powers of all enforcement agencies to be exerted in each such instance, in order to protect fully the constitutional rights of all peaceable persons.

Finally, the Convention adjudged that decisions of the Supreme Court have obstructed justice and law enforcement on technical grounds, while in other areas the Court has so exceeded its powers that the Constitutional balance of power in the United States has been disturbed. In separate resolutions Congress was urged (a) to evaluate the impact of Court decisions in encouraging crime, and (b) to consider legislation to restore the balance of power among the three branches of the Federal government—by Constitutional amendment if need be.

#### Early Blindness

An important Child Welfare Resolution urged Posts of the Legion to consult with health and medical authorities in any community lacking a pre-school vision testing program, with the thought of seeing such programs created. Several eye defects that are not detected and corrected at ages as early as three to six frequently result in blindness, including a common one (amblyopia) which sel-

dom shows outward signs. (See "Man's Conquest of Blindness," American Legion Magazine, Dec. 1965).

Further public action against distributing pornographic material to youngsters was also urged, while more school courses dealing with home life and family relations were endorsed.

#### Americanism

Among the resolutions adopted under Americanism was one noting the increase of acts of flag desecration, some willful but some apparently out of ignorance of proper flag respect. The schools at all levels were asked to tackle the problem of ignorance—the alleviation of ignorance being properly in the domain of educators. The services of the Legion were offered to any school requesting it to assist in education in flag etiquette and the meaning of the flag.

Stronger laws to control Communist subversion were called for; restoration of restrictions on the use of the mails for Communist propagandizing under second-class non-profit privileges was asked. A determination of whether Stokely Carmichael has forfeited his naturalized American citizenship, (by his appeals to anarchy in the U.S. in cahoots with Castro), was requested of the proper officials. Students in American high schools and colleges were warned that the "Students for a Democratic Society" has been "taken over" by "persons advocating the overthrow of our form of government."

The Attorney General was asked to investigate Americans who sailed on the vessel *Phoenix* with supplies to North



Marine Corps Chief Gen. Greene called Vietnam greater problem than "war on poverty."

lishing and broadcasting "unfounded charges tending to create unwarranted disrespect for . . . law enforcement."

Rapid development of the National Crime Information Center was urged.

Civilian review boards for police departments were discouraged, on the grounds that they are often inexpert, that they sometimes hamper law enforcement,

Vietnam, and to prosecute them if violation of any existing laws is indicated.

Other resolutions called for an increase in the scholarship awards to winners of the Legion's Oratorical Contest; commended particular officials, agencies, and individuals and legislative committees for various studies and actions, and dealt with particulars of subversive activities.

### Foot-Dragging?

Convention action on matters coming under the Economic Committee showed great concern over the employment situation of young veterans coming out of service now and in the future. It noted that government agencies charged with job-services and job-counseling had not

geared themselves to increased demands, present and projected. Indeed many have given collateral duties to personnel normally charged with job-counseling of veterans.

The Committee recognized that budgeting and appropriations were partly to

#### No Pages Missing

When you turn the page you'll be on page 36. But pages 31 to 34 aren't missing. Postal regulations require that advertising inserts be assigned page numbers.

blame for these deficiencies. The tenor of the resolutions was to praise the spirit of many of these agencies but to urge them and Congress to get on the ball to make their services adequate for

## First Convention for Vietnam Legionnaires

**V**ETERANS OF THE Vietnam period, eligible for membership only since last year's National Convention, attended the Convention as Legion members for the first time.

One group of 50 of them—known as the Viet-Vet Advisory Committee—was expressly invited to attend as an ex-officio body, to state formally their views concerning problems of the Vietnam era vets and to suggest methods to bring them into the Legion and its programs in large numbers. They each represented a Legion Department.

At their own meeting, following greetings by Nat'l Cmdr Davis and an inspiring address by Past Nat'l Cmdr Donald E. Johnson (Iowa), this newest generation of Legionnaires divided into subcommittees, held buzz sessions, elected Navy veteran Frank W. Naylor, Jr., of Kansas, as Chairman, and came up with a list of recommendations which Chmn Naylor reported to the Convention.

They recommended:

(a) Creation of Post committees to call on returning vets to explain rights and benefits and invite them into the local Post;

(b) Special Post Activities that would appeal to Viet-vets, but without detriment to other Post members;

(c) Motivating initiation ceremonies and immediate involvement and guidance for younger members in Post activities;

(d) Maintenance by Posts of files of local young men in the armed forces and the provision of service, information and assistance to them;

(e) Contact by Posts with both servicemen and their families during their tours of duty, and;

(f) The creation of a semi-perma-

nent national standing committee of Viet-vets to help the integration of new veterans into the Legion.

In conclusion, the Viet-vet group felt that the Legion's Americanism program was of utmost concern to returning veterans. They recommended it be greatly expanded during the present conflict to bring patriotism back into the nation's commu-

nities in cooperation with other local civic organizations.

They emphasized a need for accelerated positive Americanism programs, and pointed out that while there is much that must clearly be condemned on the present national scene, condemnation is hardly a beginning of the work that faces this nation.



A subcommittee of Vietnam Era Advisory Committee has an informal "buzz session." Legionnaire at top left, facing camera, is Frank Naylor, Chmn of the entire Committee.



Marching as a group in the Convention Parade, the young Viet-vet Legionnaires got a continuous wave of applause from spectators along the entire route of march.

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by Arthur Godfrey

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If you would like more information, just mail the post-paid card to me c/o Niagara. You'll receive an illustrated 16-page color book, without obligation.

## How Niagara Cyclo Massage helps you feel better

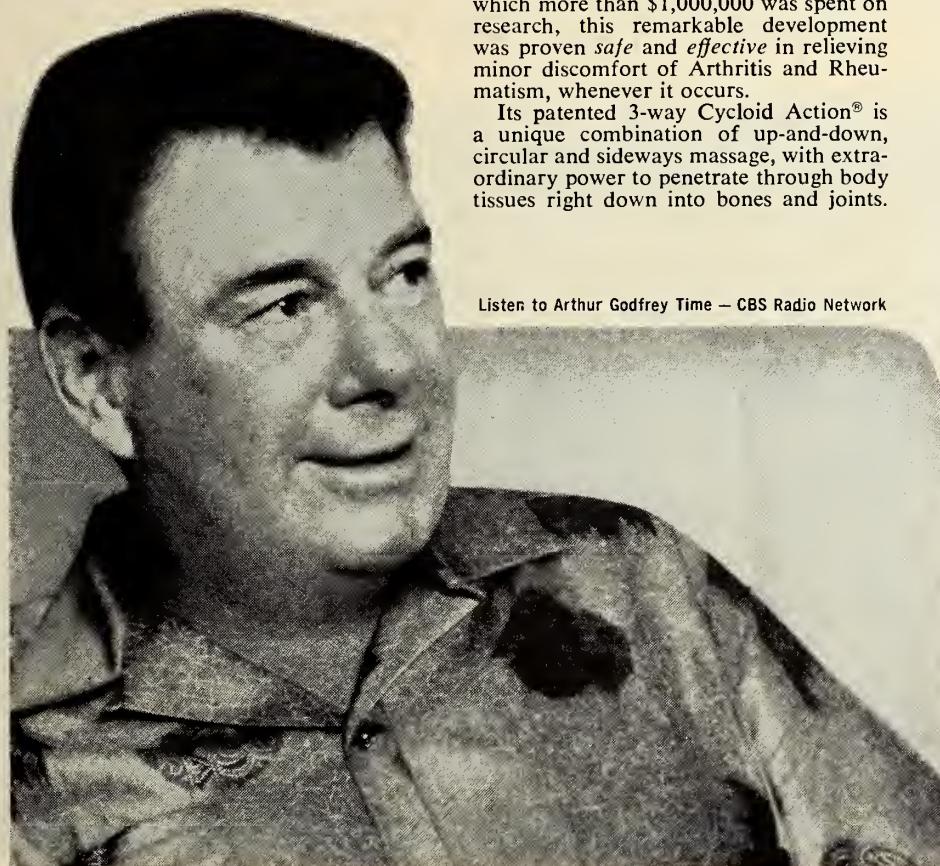
- Eases everyday nervous tension
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- Helps relieve minor pains of Arthritis and Rheumatism, whenever they occur.

More than 1,000,000 men and women have used Niagara Cyclo-Massage to help ease minor pain, relieve everyday tension, sleep better without drugs.

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## CONTINUED THE LEGION'S NATIONAL CONVENTION

16—a broad bill to upgrade veterans benefits and give Vietnam veterans status more on a footing with other war veterans. As the exact provisions of a law, as adopted, sometimes vary from earlier versions, an analysis of the final

disproportionate reductions of their VA pensions. The Convention asked for reduction of pension by a few dollars for each \$100 of other income. In the case of single veterans it urged 24 steps for single pensioned veterans, starting with \$135 a month for eligibles with annual income of \$100 or less, and ending with \$20 a month for eligibles with income in excess of \$2300, but not over \$2400.

For married veterans, 36 steps are proposed, ranging from \$152 a month to \$31 for those whose income ranges from \$100 a year to \$3600 a year. Similar proposals are made for widows with and without children. If adopted by Congress no pensioned veteran or veteran's dependent could again lose more in pension than he might gain through some other benefit. In most cases pension reduction would amount to \$5 or less for each \$100 gain in outside income, up to the proposed ceilings.

Sen. John Stennis (left) sits with his Mississippi delegation before addressing the convention.

act will be reported in a later issue. The bill did meet at least part way many Rehabilitation requests of earlier Legion Conventions, but some of the stubborn inequities in veterans pensions were not included, and Congressional hearings on pensions were set for mid-September.

The Convention adopted something new in Rehabilitation resolutions—a proposal for a new scale of pensions for veterans and their dependents to prevent Social Security *increases* from reducing the *total* income of VA pensioners via

IMMEDIATELY following the last session of the Convention the National Executive Committee met on the stage of the auditorium, where it accepted the resignation of National Adjutant Earnest Schmit of North Dakota. He had earlier been appointed by Nat'l Commander John E. Davis for at least the balance of Davis' year in office, to fill the post vacated by the death of E. A. Blackmore last spring.

Permanent appointment of a National Adjutant was postponed until the fall meeting of the National Executive Com-

mittee, at Nat'l Hq in Indianapolis on Oct. 18-19. William F. Hauck, Director of the Legion's Washington Office, was named Acting Nat'l Adjutant in the interim. Nat'l Historian Harold Shindler (Ind.); Nat'l Treasurer Francis Polen (Ind.); and Nat'l Judge Advocate Bertram Davis (N.Y.) were reappointed for the ensuing year.

The Homecoming Celebration for Nat'l Commander Galbraith was planned for Oct. 13-14 at Lincoln, Nebr. The dates of Oct. 16-17 were confirmed



Donald M. Kendall, President of Pepsico, outlines social responsibility of industry.

for the annual meetings of Department Commanders & Adjutants and for Commission and Committee meetings in Indianapolis. The Legion's Midwinter Conference in Washington, D.C., was set for March 3-8, 1968, and the spring meeting of the Nat'l Executive Committee at Indianapolis was confirmed for May 1-2, 1968.



Rotary's great bean supper on Boston Common (story on next pages) defied widest angle camera. Banned platform (left) is at center of

At its pre-convention meeting in Boston, the NEC adopted a proposal of the Convention Commission to withdraw the tentative award of the 1968 Nat'l Convention to Milwaukee (for lack of sufficient hotel accommodations) and award it tentatively to New Orleans, La., for Sept. 6-12. Planned new hotel space in Milwaukee would not be ready in time.

At The American Legion Auxiliary's concurrent National Convention a proposal to increase senior members' national dues from 65¢ to \$1 was defeated in a roll call vote. National Auxiliary dues remain at 65¢ for senior members, 25¢ for junior members during the current year.

In addition to naming Mrs. Vernon Randall, of Baltimore, its National President, the Auxiliary elected five Division Vice Presidents, a National Chaplain, and a National Historian.

Vice Presidents are: (Central Division) Mrs. Glenn Hultquist, Winfield, Iowa; (Eastern Division) Mrs. John Powell, Jr., Wilmington, Del.; (Western Division) Mrs. Lewis Peck, Fallon, Nev.; (Southern Division) Mrs. Maurice Kubby, El Paso, Tex.; (Northwestern Division) Mrs. W. A. Pierce, Pompeys Pillar, Mont.

National Chaplain is Mrs. John M. Flynn, New Orleans, La., and the National Historian is Mrs. Clarence F. Kouns, Crescent, Mo.

Mrs. Myner Freeman, of Indianapolis, Ind., was appointed National Treasurer, and Miss Doris Anderson, of Austin, Tex., was reappointed National Secretary of the Auxiliary.

### Sad Aftermath

The Convention was not without its sad aftermath.

Past Nat'l Cmdr Edward N. Scheiber-



Rep. Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), House Minority Leader, speaks to Legion.

ling of N.Y. (1944-45) died in Albany, N.Y. on Sept. 10. He is shown at the Convention at left in bottom right photo, p. 39.

Richard Amberg, publisher of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, was dead in New York within a week of receiving the Legion's Fourth Estate Award for outstanding journalism. Raymond Parisien, 50, brother of Maine's Nat'l Executive Committeeman Maurice Parisien, collapsed during the parade and passed away in a Boston Hospital. Ernest Henderson, Sr., President and General Chairman of the Boston Legion Convention

Corporation—the official corporate body of the Convention—passed away a week after the opening business session. Alfredo C. Sese, the Philippine Legion's Alternate Nat'l Committeeman, also collapsed and died in Boston. Sese, 65, was a veteran of Bataan and the Bataan death march.

### Sidelights

A few amendments to the Constitution of The American Legion were proposed, but none was adopted.

National dues for the next year were unchanged.

Nat'l Cmdr Davis invited the six Governors of the New England States to address his dinner to distinguished guests. Four Governors appeared, two had to ask their Lieutenant Governors to stand in for them. Those who were dubious of such an after-dinner program were confounded when all six stuck to the agenda, consumed no more time than one main speaker, and spoke exceedingly well. They were Gov. John A. Volpe (Mass.); Gov. John W. King (N.H.); Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis (Me.); Gov. John H. Chafee, (R.I.); Lt. Gov. A. R. Frassinelli (Conn.), and Lt. Gov. John J. Daley (Vt.).

Those named to head various within-the-Legion organizations included: James L. Boyle, Me. (Founders Society); Donald E. Johnson, Iowa (Past Dep't Cmdrs Ass'n); William D. Chester, Jr., Ky., (American Legion Press Ass'n); and Frank C. Dacquet, Kans. (Dep't Historians Ass'n). (*Convention News Cont.*)



festivities. Proceeds went to maintain Boston's historic sites.



Legion's Distinguished Service Medal went to retired Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark (above). He being ill, his son, Atty Gen. Ramsey Clark, accepted for him.

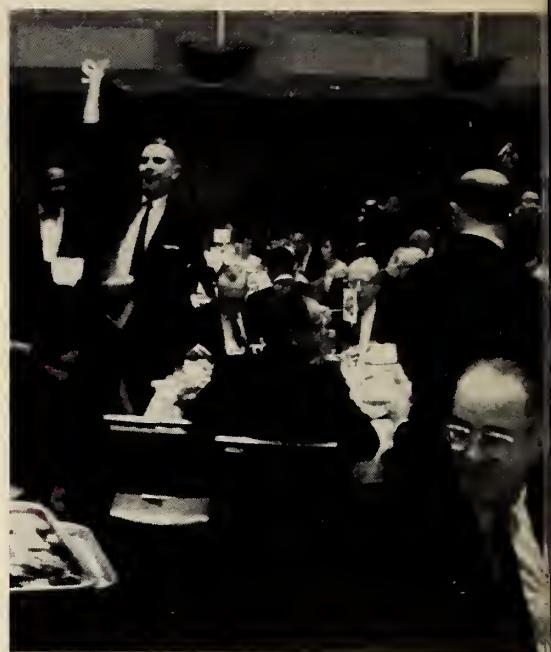
## MOB SCENES

**A**LEGION CONVENTION is scores of events wrapped up in one. The parties, dinners and pageantry on these two pages are among the fixtures that add to the social life and conviviality of the Conventions year after year. The parade-day reception hosted by Gen. Frank Schwengel goes back many years when the late Jay Hormel (Minn.) and Past Nat'l Cmdr Hanford MacNider (Iowa) joined Schwengel to put on the first one.

Unique to the 1967 Convention was an incredible bean supper held on Boston Common by the Rotary Club on Aug. 30. It may well have been what it was claimed to be—the biggest throng ever served at one sitting. The photo of it on the preceding pages hardly does it justice. The diners—Bostonians and visiting Legionnaires together—were estimated

to number between 20,000 and 25,000. The tables covered a swath about 80 yards wide and a quarter mile long.

By comings-and-goings the Louisiana Party usually manages to play host to many more people than its ballroom could hold at one time. Other affairs hosted by Legion departments included those of Puerto Rico, Massachusetts, Mexico, Nebraska, Hawaii and others. Many other organizations held annual meetings, receptions, parties, breakfasts, luncheons and dinners. The Ass'n of Past Dep't Commanders took the whole second floor of Anthony's Pier 4 for lunch, at which it gave a citation to Lawrence Spivak. Fodpal (overseas Legionnaires); the 20 & 4; the 8 & 40; the Legion Historians, the American Legion Press Ass'n; the Legion Chaplains and the Legion Founders (which named James L. Boyle, of Maine, president) were among those holding functions.



Guests of Nat'l Cmdr's Dinner for Distinguished



At left, the pageantry of the drum and bugle



Receiving line at a reception tendered by Gen. Frank Schwengel (N.Y.).

The American Legion Auxiliary's annual States Dinner packed the ballroom of Boston's Statler Hilton to overflowing.



Guests wave napkins as their state song is played. Four Governors and two Lt. Governors of the New England States were speakers.



competition, and at right, part of the throng at Fenway Park that saw it.



NEA President Braulio Alonso (rt.) chats with Joseph Gavenonis (Penna).



Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Godwin (Miss.) at a social hosted by Schenley Industries, Inc.



The Louisiana Party at the Sheraton Plaza, one of the gayest annual fixtures.



The traditional luncheon of Anavicus, composed of Canadian & U.S. vets.



Parade units swing down Boston's Tremont St., along the edge of the Common, to the applause of crowds that jammed sidewalks,



It was a warm day for a heavy weight.

Colonial regalia was in good style.

Units of Armed Forces led the 8½-hour parade.



## SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS

**B**ELOW IS A BRIEF digest of each resolution that was adopted at Boston. The Convention dealt with 572 proffered resolutions, down 137 from last year. They were all screened in special committees, and, with one exception, the committee recommendations were adopted by the delegates. A total of 139 resolutions were adopted; 93 were rejected; 62 were referred for further study; 66 were "received and recorded" (applies to resolutions which are already Legion policy). The rest were consolidated into 42 of the resolutions that were adopted.

### AMERICANISM

28. Calls for legislation to restore the constitutional balance of power by limiting the authority of the Supreme Court.

42. Commends FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

45. Permits the N. Dak. Dep't to present an annual Jack Williams Memorial Award to winning Legion baseball coach.

66. Commends Senate and House committees in exposing Communist conspiracy in the U.S.

89. Seeks laws to control use of the mails by persons or organizations cited as subversive.

120. Objects to use of tax-supported facilities by those opposing support of our Armed Forces.

132. Asks for increase in scholarship awards to national winners of the Legion's Oratorical Contest.

150. Urges endeavor by education officials to stress appreciation and display of American flag.

151. Commends Marine Leston Renth for protecting the flag from desecration.

180. Urges investigation of persons giving medical supplies to the N. Vietnamese.

279. Requires that Boys' States using the name of The American Legion or its emblems be under supervision and control of the Dep't in which each operates.

280. Supports legislation to control the Communist Party in the U.S.

281. Reiterates call for prompt prosecution of all violators of U.S. passport laws.

284. Urges acceptance of copies of legal adoption papers to qualify boys in Legion baseball.

351. Commends Sen. Dirksen for his efforts to reinstitute prayer in schools and other public buildings.

364. Expresses gratitude to Raymond W. Gimmer and others who organized public support of our Armed Forces.

365. Condemns Students for Democratic Society

and urges widespread attention to its subversive dangers.

381. Urges immediate release from Nat'l Hq of Legion's position on acts of flag desecration as they occur.

393. Urges legislation making seditious state-

UPI



Boston's Old North Church, where signal lanterns were hung for Paul Revere's ride, is site of the Legion's official Convention Memorial Service. Nat'l Commander John Davis re-lit the lanterns and they were hung again by James Reynolds II, a descendent of Revere. Memorial Service was jointly conducted by Nat'l Chaplain Father Anthony O'Driscoll, Auxiliary Chaplain Mrs. William J. Dow, and Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow.

ments while U.S. Armed Forces are engaged in combat a Federal crime.

417. Commends the FBI.

549. Requests Justice Dept. investigation to determine Stokely Carmichael's right to remain a citizen.

### CHILD WELFARE

465. Sponsors and supports legislation to control distribution of pornographic literature.

573. Urges Posts to act locally in support of preschool vision testing programs.

574. Urges Posts to seek local cooperation to include family life education courses in the school systems.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

No resolutions adopted.

(Resolutions continued on page 43)

### LEGION YOUTH PROGRAM REPRESENTATIVES



**F**OUR LEGION Americanism youth program leaders addressed the Convention on the first day. Shown above with Nat'l Cmdr Davis (left), they are Alan L. Keyes, 16, San Antonio, Tex., 1967 President of Boys' Nation and also the Legion's 1967 National High School Oratorical Champion; Dick T. Clardy, Jr., 17, Odessa, Tex., Eagle Scout, representing the 120,000 members of Legion-sponsored Scout units; William C. Parker, Jr., 19, Tuscaloosa, Ala., The American Legion Baseball Player of the Year for 1966, and John H. Ryan, 19, St. Louis, Mo., representing almost 20,000 Sons of The American Legion.



The Hurricanes of Post 16, Shelton, Conn., about to step off the line for the performance that won them the National Senior Drum &



\*The Cavaliers, Post 985, Chicago, retain their 1966 Nat'l Junior Drum & Bugle crown.



Jr. Color Guard, Post 121, Fremont, Ohio.



\*Senior Color Guard—Post 985, Chicago.



\*Senior Band of Post 5, Joliet, Ill.



Junior Band: Post 180, Milwaukee.

## MUSIC & MARCHING CHAMPIONS—1967

PERFORMANCES in Boston's bandshells and parks produced these 1967 American Legion national musical and marching champions. Junior and Senior Drum and Bugle Corps finals in Fenway Park, Aug. 27, brought the competitions to a close. Winners with stars are repeaters from 1966.

### WINNERS OF FORD CARS

The winners of the four Ford convertibles donated by the Legion's Seagram Posts were: John J. Gordon, Brooklyn, N.Y., Post 460; Edward Kile, South Holland, Ill., Post 788; Karl P. Conradi, Thomasville, Ga., Post 31; Ted Rietveld, Dubuque, Iowa, Post 6.



Nat'l Auxiliary President Mrs. A. J. Ryan, Sr., draws a car-winning name from drum.



Bugle Championship at Fenway Park, Boston.



\*Quartet—Cudworth Post 23, Milwaukee.



\*Chorus—Post 15, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.



Firing Squad—Post 291, East Lynn, Mass.

## SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS (CONT'D)

## ECONOMIC

59. Requests necessary funds and time to adequately staff and perform veterans employment services.  
 101. Urges development of program to promote Veterans Preference Program in Employment.  
 103. Supports legislation to ensure veterans reemployment rights in Federal positions.  
 104. Supports training program to assist military personnel in adjustment to civilian life.  
 105. Commends Dept. of Labor for its program to inform employers and the public of the job qualifications of recently discharged vets.  
 107. Requests Dept. of Labor to publicize availability of veterans for job vacancies.  
 134. Opposes current job recruiting practices in government that disregard veterans preference.  
 190. Requests appropriations to create adequate local Veteran Employment Representative positions.  
 243. Endorses the reemployment rights program



Sons of The American Legion members served as field messengers at the national competitions in music &amp; marching.

and requests the means to continue the service.  
 254. Supports amendment to reemployment rights to protect servicemen, National Guard and Reserves who re-enlist.  
 262. Asks intensification of aid to older and disabled vets by Federal and state employment offices.  
 292. Supports legislation to establish a National Commission on Older Veterans to improve their job opportunities.  
 341. Continues Legion's support of the Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.  
 371. Calls for one or more local veterans employment representative in state employment agencies.  
 580. Commends Federal and state veterans em-



Richard Amberg, publisher of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat (center), gets Legion journalism award. It was his last public honor, as Amberg died suddenly in New York City a few days after the Legion Convention.

ployment agencies for their assistance to veterans.

581. Supports a concept of adapting buildings at colleges to the needs of wheelchair veterans.

582. Commends President Johnson for his action to provide employment assistance to Viet-era vets.

## FINANCE

Unnumbered. Fixes Nat'l Legion dues at \$2 for 1968 (same as last year).

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

20. Urges prohibition of further trade or assistance to any Communist country providing aid to N. Vietnam.  
 73. Reaffirms Legion faith in the Monroe Doctrine and calls on the U.S. to promote and implement it.  
 296. Seeks erection of monument to Americans



Legionnaires visit Old Ironsides, tied up at Boston's Charlestown Navy Yard.

who died on Guam and cancellation of planned Japanese monument there.

300. Calls for stern warning to N. Vietnam that they honor the Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War or be held accountable.

306. Urges a study of the UN and of U.S. policies toward the UN, and requests a reexamination of Legion position regarding it.

345. Opposes U.S. aid to any Communist, Communist-dominated or Communist-affiliated country, and seeks conditions on aid to other countries.

356. Reaffirms Legion support of the 1903 Panama Canal Treaty and continued U.S. sovereignty over the Canal.

379. Supports and commends Radio Free Europe.

408. Seeks investigation of organizations and individuals that solicit funds to release alleged Communist-held U.S. prisoners of Korean War.

422. Supports strong U.S. action to defeat the international Communist conspiracy.

432. Deplores General DeGaulle's actions and attitudes and seeks means to obtain payment of debts owed the U.S. by France.

456. U.S. Government's policy in S. Vietnam (see Res. 456 under National Security).

508. Condems Israel's attack on USS *Liberty* and demands compensation and a thorough investigation of the incident.

524. Urges Presidential intercession to bring about Arab-Israeli negotiations and recommends certain policies that the U.S. should follow pending such negotiations, or in the event there are none, including guarantee of Israel's independence.

526. Reaffirms opposition to Communist Cuba and calls for initiation by the U.S. of policies to eliminate the Castro government.

583. Supports the "Food for Peace Act" emphasizing aid to assist food-short lands to produce more of their own food.

584. Reaffirms Legion opposition to recognition of Red China or her admittance into the UN, including any subsequent Communist regime there.

## INTERNAL AFFAIRS

241. Requests commemorative postage stamp marking 100th Anniversary of Memorial Day in 1968. (Resolutions continued on page 45)



Indianapolis Police Dep't won national motorcycle squad title at Convention. Above, they warm up near start of parade route for motorcycle stunting that excited crowds all along the way.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS

ON AUG. 31 the delegates elected Nat'l officers for the 1967-68 year. The new National Commander is William E. Galbraith, 41, farmer, stockman and former schoolteacher of Beemer, Nebr. Galbraith, a Navy veteran of WW2, is a Past National Vice Commander and Past Department Commander. He is prominent in lay educational circles and other civic activities in his state. (See his biography starting on page 18.)

Norbert Tiemann, Governor of Nebraska and a delegate to the convention, placed Galbraith's name in nomination.

E. Roy Stone, Jr.,  
Nat'l Executive  
Committeeman from  
South Carolina,  
seconding nomi-  
nation of Galbraith.



E. Roy Stone, Jr., of South Carolina, seconded the nomination as did Frank Hamilton of Indiana. On the nominating roll call only Galbraith was named and he was elected by acclamation.

Named National Chaplain was the Rev. Edward P. Nolan, pastor of St. Jude's Roman Catholic Church, Mt. Top, Luzerne County, Pa. The following five National Vice Commanders were unanimously elected: Roscoe D. Curtiss, Columbia, Tenn.; Dr. Edwin L. Peterson, Logan, Utah; Louis Malo, West Warwick, R.I.; Coleman Nolen, Okemah, Okla., and Marvin Roth, Janesville, Wis.



Outgoing Nat'l Cmdr John E. Davis gets his Past Nat'l Commander's plaque and colors from fellow North Dakotan, Past Nat'l Cmdr Lynn U. Stambaugh (right).



Nat'l Cmdr Galbraith (right arm up) is presented to convention by predecessor John Davis. Mrs.

### THE NEW NATIONAL COMMANDER AND THE FIVE NATIONAL VICE-COMMANDERS



Curtiss (V.C.)

Galbraith (Cmdr)

Roth (V.C.)

Peterson (V.C.)

Nolen (V.C.)

Malo (V.C.)

## SUMMARY OF RESOLUTIONS (CONT'D)

267. Recommends a strong counter-subversive activities section at the Legion's National Hq.  
 278. Seeks sponsorship by the Legion of a "Salute to Eisenhower Week" in October 1967.  
 480. Requests a commemorative postage stamp marking the Legion's 50th Anniversary in 1969.  
 481. Asks adoption of special hymn for American Legion Ritual and Memorial Services.  
 503. Expresses appreciation to nat'l Legion staff



James L. Boyle (Me.) and Father Edward P. Nolan (Pa.). Boyle was named President of the Society of American Legion Founders. Father Nolan was elected National Chaplain for 1967-1968.

for helping Dept of Pa. to organize 13 new Posts.  
 517. Urges immediate action to lower postal rates for packages mailed to overseas servicemen.  
 566. Asks that 1969 membership cards stress Legion's 50th Anniversary.  
 567. Urges promotion of Viet-era vet activities in "Advance," the internal publication for Legion officials.  
 568. Urges all Posts award gold 50-year consecutive membership cards.  
 569. Recommends holding a National Membership Workshop in 1968.  
 570. Urges special membership observance for WWI members during 50th Anniversary year.

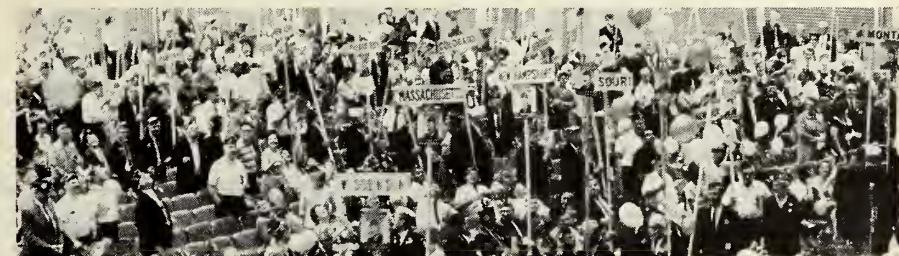
## LEGISLATIVE AND RULES

1. Supports National Legislative Bulletin and urges its widespread use by all Posts.  
 528. Urges House Committee action to consider Senate Standing Committee on Veterans Affairs.

## NATIONAL SECURITY

18. Reaffirms support of Civil Defense programs.

## ACCLAMATION FOR GALBRAITH



Scene on Convention floor as the delegates left their seats to parade for "Bill" Galbraith after his nomination by Nebraska Gov. Norbert Tiemann.

118. Urges legislation declaring as treasonable acts which impede U.S. war efforts.  
 127. Opposes reduction of active inventory of B-52 and B-58 bombers.  
 129. Expresses gratification of President Johnson's endorsement of the supersonic transport program.  
 130. Reaffirms support of aerospace educational program.  
 131. Urges nonrestrictive provision of modern material and logistical support for all U.S. Armed Forces.  
 157. Supports legislation authorizing additional leave (in certain areas) for U.S. Armed Forces.  
 158. Urges legislation making mandatory the production and deployment of land-based system of anti-ballistic missiles.  
 181. Opposes any reduction of National Guard or Army Reserve units.  
 182. Commends the U.S. Air Force Logistic Command.  
 205. Petitions congressional study of recent court decisions involving law enforcement practices.  
 227. Supports and recommends expansion of the National Crime Information Center.  
 231. Urges Dept. of Defense pursuance of the Advanced Manned Strategic Aircraft program.  
 232. Urges sufficient funds to develop the Im-



Cmdr Davis presented the Legion's International Amity Award to the Rt. Hon. Lord Carew of the British Legion. In turn, Carew pinned Davis, making him honorary member of the British Legion.

proved Manned Interceptor Aircraft.  
 233. Urges procurement of additional C-130E Hercules aircraft with funds now available.  
 234. Opposes reduction of airlift capability of Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard forces.  
 235. Urges that Air Reserve Forces be outfitted with best modern equipment at earliest date.  
 236. Seeks an incentive program to attract pilots for longer military service.  
 263. Urges establishment of joint congressional watchdog committee to ensure compliance with Public Law 436 (single catalog military supply system).  
 335. Urges treaty with Canada making extraditable U.S. draft dodgers living there.  
 336. Seeks legislation to bar from entering this country U.S. draft dodgers who forfeited citizenship.  
 416. Opposes riots, insurrection and violence and calls for prosecution of those involved in such acts.  
 448. Urges prosecution of all advocating sedition or treasonable acts.  
 452. Supports legislation calling for pay increases for military personnel.  
 455. Endorses legislative action to compute re-tired military pay on basis of existing military pay scales.  
 456. Reiterates Legion's support of Vietnam struggle and calls for intensified action to achieve political and military objectives in that

country. (Joint resolution with Foreign Relations Committee.)  
 460. Calls for legislative authority to construct protective Air Force aircraft shelters.  
 498. Opposes civilian police review boards and pledges support to law enforcement officials.  
 544. Calls for stepped up efforts by all concerned to aid and support law enforcement.  
 560. Calls for national blood donor drive during period of Dec. 4, 1967-Jan. 8, 1968.  
 561. Calls for continuation of licensing, marking and stocking of public fallout shelters.  
 562. Urges Congress to restore funds deleted from Civil Defense budget.  
 563. Urges Dept. of Defense to develop and procure higher performance fighter aircraft.  
 571. Questions philosophy and leadership of Nat'l Guard leaders who restrain troops on riot duty.  
 572. Calls for adequate funds to assure continued U.S. supremacy of the high seas.  
 575. Urges a continued program of direct action for a strong American Merchant Marine.  
 576. Calls for support and strengthening of NATO to counter Soviet moves in Euro-Afro-Asia areas.

More Resolutions On Following Page



Galbraith (glasses) and family members watch.



Nebraska Gov. Tiemann (r.), who nominated Galbraith, presents him with colors and Nat'l Cmdr's pin following election.

## CONTINUED THE LEGION'S NATIONAL CONVENTION

579. Recommends adequate funds to assure spare parts and maintenance requirements of Armed Forces fighting equipment.  
 665. Urges continuance of special Legion sub-committee on Uniform Code of Military Justice and Court of Military Appeals.

### REHABILITATION

39. Supports legislation to exclude from income for VA purposes inherited bank accounts.  
 51. Seeks legislation to increase the period of presumptive service-connection for progressive muscular atrophy from 1 year to 7 years.  
 143. Seeks new scale of death and disability pension benefits for WWI, 2, and Korean vets and their widows and children.  
 144. Seeks legislation to exclude from annual income report for VA purposes proceeds of mortgage insurance equal to indebtedness payable to insured or his beneficiary.  
 146. Seeks increase in disability compensation rates, and proportional awards for disabilities less than 100%.  
 154. Seeks medical attention under the Military Medical Benefits Act for dependents of vets who died of service-connected disabilities after discharge.  
 173. Seeks to extend presumption of service-



Miss American Legion of Alabama, Kerry Bode, of Phoenix City, is presented by Hugh Overton, Alabama Nat'l Committee-man.

connection for psychosis to 2 years for purpose of service-connected claims.  
 178. Seeks legislation to provide vets rated totally disabled with out-patient care for non-service-connected conditions.  
 191. Urges commissary and exchange privileges for widows of vets who died of a service-connected disability.  
 192. Supports legislation to provide that death of a disabled vet rated 100% service-connected be deemed a service-connected death for payment of dependency and indemnity compensation.

At right are the chairmen of the committees that screened resolutions



The Convention over, the Nat'l Executive Committee meets on the emptied stage.

193. Seeks increase in widow's rate of dependency and indemnity compensation by \$25 a child.  
 256. Seeks legislation providing for presumption of soundness in determining pensions for vets who were discharged for disability within 90 days of induction.  
 315. Reaffirms Legion policy that the VA remain the single agency administering veterans programs.  
 318. Urges reactivation of "Gifts to Hospitalized Veterans" Program.  
 376. Commends President Johnson for his efforts to provide wartime benefits to Viet-era vets.  
 432. Seeks legislation to provide that date of reduction or discontinuance of pension because of a dependent's death be the last day of the calendar year.  
 434. Seeks reopening of NSLI for 1 year.  
 436. Seeks legislation to make final and conclusive (except for fraud) extra-hazard determinations of Veterans Affairs Administrator on insurance unless reviewed within 2 years.  
 437. Seeks legislation providing that service-connected disabilities be waived to meet good health requirements for certain purposes of VA insurance.  
 438. Seeks legislation to exclude U.S. Gov't insurance and NSLI proceeds from Federal estate tax.  
 439. Seeks legislation to waive less than 100% service-connected disabilities as a consideration for reinstatement of NSLI by certain vets.  
 440. Seeks legislation pertaining to the establishment by the Veterans Affairs Administrator of a fixed schedule of maximum premium insurance rates.  
 441. Sponsors legislation to raise per diem rates of vets in state veterans homes.  
 497. Urges transfer of national cemetery jurisdiction to Administrator of Veterans Affairs with authority to operate, care for, maintain and expand when necessary national cemeteries.  
 533. Sponsors legislation improving dependency and indemnity compensation for dependent parents.  
 577. Opposes AMA policy which would convert VA hospitals into community hospitals staffed with private physicians.  
 578. Expresses thanks and recognition to Robert M. McCurdy for his long service to The American Legion as Rehabilitation Chairman.



FOREIGN RELATIONS  
Thomas Whelan  
N. Dakota



INTERNAL AFFAIRS  
Donald Smith  
Michigan



LEGISLATION  
Clarence Horton  
Alabama



MEMBERSHIP  
Edward Lynch, Jr.  
Connecticut



NATIONAL SECURITY  
Emmett Lenihan  
Washington



REHABILITATION  
William Lenker  
S. Dakota

### Tuscaloosa, Ala., Team Wins Legion National Baseball World Series

The baseball team sponsored by Farley W. Moody Post 34 of Tuscaloosa, Ala., won the 1967 American Legion Junior World Series at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 31-Sept. 5.

Tuscaloosa beat George William Benjamin Post 791 of Northbrook, Ill., 1-0 in the 15th and final game of the two-losses-and-out tourney. Northbrook had earlier beaten Tuscaloosa for its only loss in series play.

The other six teams in the finals and their order of finish: Joseph B. Stahl Memorial Post 30, Wilmington Manor, Del.; Klamath Post 8, Klamath Falls, Ore.; Grand Forks Post 6, Grand Forks, N.D.; Memphis Post 1, Memphis, Tenn.; Manchester Post 79, Manchester, N.H. and Leyden-Chiles-Wickersham Post 1, Denver, Colo.

The American Legion Baseball Player of the Year is Ray L. Larsen, 18, of Northbrook. Ray, a 5' 11", 225 lb catcher with a .368 batting average has a football scholarship to the University of Iowa.

The James F. Daniel, Jr., Sportsmanship Award went to Randy Ryan, 18, Tuscaloosa's 5' 9", 160 lb catcher.

The 1967 American Legion Batting Championship, symbolized by the Hillerich & Bradsby Louisville Slugger Trophy, was won by Joseph Cherico, 18, of Post 30, Wilmington Manor, Del. The 5' 7", 145 lb shortstop had 19 hits in 37 at-bats out of 40 appearances at the plate for a .514 average.

Hosted by Memphis Post 1, the series drew 22,788 paid admissions and was played in cool weather.

The 1968 Junior World Series will be held in Manchester, N.H.

# U.S. TRADE POLICY.

## POLITICS BACK TO NORMAL.

### THE GLORY THAT WAS DE GAULLE.



The Administration is committed to supporting the international trade agreements reached in the Kennedy Round, which have been officially interpreted as liberalizing foreign trade. But, reacting to farmers who are being hurt, the President has slapped new restrictions on dairy imports.

The President calls for increased East-West trade . . . but that seems dead for now as Congress seeks to stop the flow of U.S. goods and funds to the Soviet and satellites. Public pressures against favorable trade agreements with the Communists have been heightened by the continuing Vietnam war and the Arab-Israel conflict. The State Department argues that industrial nations, like the United States, must be more generous about imports from the underdeveloped countries; but in Congress, farmer and industry pressures seek restrictions against Latin American meats, textiles and strawberries.

Observers predict a slow but persistent overall protectionist trade trend in the next few years.

Politics in Washington are beginning to return to the days when the Republicans and conservative Democrats successfully joined hands against the liberal Democratic majority.

Earlier this year, in the wake of Republican election gains in Congress, House GOP Leader Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.) insisted that the minority party was strong enough to stand on its own feet, and would shun revival of the conservative coalition that dominated Congressional action on many major issues before the Johnsonian sweep of 1964. But Republicans cannot cancel like-mindedness among conservative Democrats--and between them they have blocked President Johnson's bids for liberal legislation at least eight times this session.

In the House, the 186 Republicans and 91 Democrats from the "border" or Southern states assure conservative control whenever the issue is deep enough to arouse spontaneous closing of the ranks . . . Republican leadership has demonstrated remarkable discipline, and looks to complete control over the House if the GOP can pick up an additional 31 seats in the next election.

In the Nation's Capital, the people at the top don't know whether they are glad or sad that General de Gaulle's slip is showing. His recent public statements, his actions and public opinion polls in France suggest he is on the decline.

Outwardly aloof, the grand Charles never could hide the anti-Americanism simmering inside him ever since President Roosevelt gave him a brush-off during World War 2. In Vietnam, the Mideast, the UN, the European Community and even in Canada, de Gaulle's anti-American bias has tainted his policy and words . . . Washington is indeed fed up with the General's mischief making in international affairs . . . but wonders what will happen to politically-riven France when the iron-willed President goes.

#### PEOPLE AND QUOTES

##### NOT CIVIL RIGHTS

"Pillage, looting, murder and arson have nothing to do with civil rights." President Johnson.

##### SHRINKAGE NEEDED

"The great challenge is not simply to make the cities more efficient and more liveable for more and more people, but how to keep more and more people from crowding into them." Sen. James B. Pearson, R-Kan.

##### NO LET UP

"A host of events, from Vietnam to Glassboro . . . the guerilla activity in Latin America and the lightning-fast rearming of the Arab nations testify that there has been no softening of the Kremlin lines." Rep. John S. Monagan, D-Conn.

##### MONDAY MORNING COMMENT

"We never considered attacking Israel. We realized all along that if we attacked Israel, America would intervene against us." Egyptian President Nasser.

##### LIKE PROPAGANDA?

"...the Soviet Union has surpassed the United States in recent years in the absolute increment of a number of important products." Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolai Baibakov.

##### PAY THE PRICE

"Our national commitments must be met in the financial area, as they are being met on the battlefield." Treasury Secretary Fowler.

##### PRO AMERICA

"Americans are the best fed, best paid, and best educated people in the world. That's what's right with America . . ." Willard Deason, Commissioner, Interstate Commerce Comm.

##### INDIVISIBLE

"The country no longer can afford to treat the problems of the city and the country separately." Agric. Sec'y Freeman.

## THE NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN LEGION—1967-1968

(Continued from page 19)

ance among all the states for interstate liaison on problems and progress in public education.

In 1964, Governor Morrison asked Galbraith to serve on Nebraska's 15-man Centennial Celebration Commission, to mark the 100th anniversary of Nebraska statehood this year. It wasn't a political appointment. "He was a Democratic governor and I'm a registered Republican," Galbraith notes. He was a natural for the post. His work on the regional education programs and as state Legion Commander, as well as his contacts with county agricultural agents, had brought Bill into broad contact with people in all of Nebraska's 93 counties, among whom he was universally liked and respected.

"We set out to organize Centennial plans in every community in the state," he said, "and my job was made easier because most of the Legion posts in Nebraska are centers of local affairs." The Nebraska Legion itself took on the responsibility for special Centennial programs on Memorial Day, July 4 and Veterans Day. "On Veterans Day, this November 11," says Bill, "we'll bring well over a thousand members of youth groups and school contest winners into the capital at Lincoln to give the governor a special report from youth looking to the future."

The experience with Nebraska's Centennial should stand Galbraith in good stead during his year at the Legion's helm, for it is the final year of planning and organizing for the Legion's own 50th Anniversary in 1969.

"An important anniversary is a time to look at the past, present and future. Among them I think the future is the most important," he says. "The Legion's 50th Anniversary will be a tremendous event if we use it to take stock from the past and present for the future. We should give all of our programs a thorough review and rededicate ourselves to the needs and realities of 1969, as the Legion founders dedicated themselves to the needs and realities of the America of 50 years ago. If we do half as well as they did, 1969 can be as great a milestone for the Legion as 1919 was."

SEPTEMBER 2 was a special day in the Nebraska Centennial with a great pageant scheduled in Lincoln. To show Nebraska's respect for Bill Galbraith, he was named honorary parade chairman of the event. The traditional "National Commander's homecoming" in which his home town honors each new Legion Commander, will be celebrated on October 14 not only in Beemer, but in the capital at Lincoln too. And it will be declared "Galbraith Day" in the state. This at the insistence of the present governor, Norbert Tiemann, who knew Bill in college and is himself a disabled war veteran, with service in WW2 and Korea. Galbraith will be the second Nebraskan honored with a "day" in the Centennial celebration. "Johnny Carson Day" was observed in April.

These honors are not great achievements, but rather a mirror of the respect that this former schoolteacher and small

town farmer has attracted to himself through his quiet judgment and personableness in undertaking bigger tasks than his private affairs have demanded of him.

His career in the Legion provides the same mirror. A late-comer in active Legion affairs, as his contacts grew, his army of supporters grew. By the time he was well known around the state. Nebraska Legionnaires were saying that Galbraith was just the man to be Nebraska's first National Commander of the Legion. In the early 1960's, an informal coalition of state and local Legion leaders were warning him that they were going to push him for high office if he were willing. They liked him and thought he had the stuff. They were willing to stake their reputations that the national reaction would be the same once Bill became better known in the other states.

Among the leaders of this group were such as Beemer banker Raymond Steffensmeier, of Bill's own post; Father Paul Schwaab, immediate past state Legion Chaplain; past state Commander Jim Harrison, of Morrow, Nebr.; Garnett Page, of Lexington, one of the founders of the state Legion rehabilitation program; Warren Baker and Ray Oltman, state adjutant and assistant adjutant, respectively. Virtually the whole corps of older and nationally known Nebraska Legion leaders also backed him, though to a considerable degree they stayed in the background to let Bill's own generation push him.

THOSE IN neighboring midwestern states took the same liking to Galbraith, among them Past National Commander Don Johnson of Iowa.

The Nebraska Legionnaires made Bill their Legion National Executive Committeeman in 1963, and true to the hunch of his partisans at home, he began to collect friends and supporters in his national contacts with leaders from other states on the Executive Committee.

He was appointed to the Legion national Child Welfare Foundation, a board to pass on Legion gifts to outside groups doing original work for the welfare of American children, and he was given a post on the Legion's national 50th Anniversary Committee.

In 1965, the states in his region supported him for National Vice Commander of The American Legion, of whom five are elected annually on a regional basis. He was elected and served under then National Commander L. Eldon James, of Virginia, who liked him so immensely that he called on Bill to stand in for him on the maximum number of occasions that circumstances allowed.



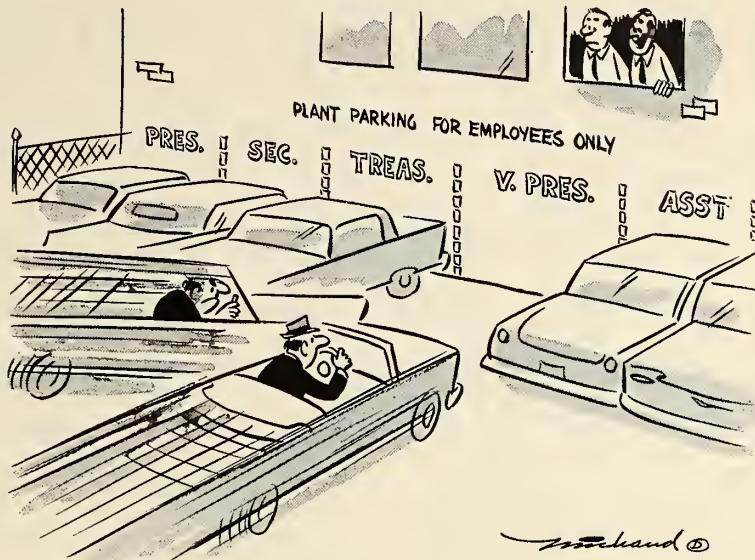
"I agree I'm not paying you what you're worth, Simpson, but it's only because of the minimum wage law."

It was while Galbraith was out of the state on one of these missions that James Smith—currently state Director of Veterans Affairs—moved at the 1966 Mid-Winter Conference of the Nebraska State Legion that Bill receive official endorsement as a candidate for National Commander. And it was done. By then Galbraith was so well liked in the other states that he was a shoo-in at Boston, barely a year and a half later.

**G**ALBRAITH, at 41, is among the youngest men to hold the Legion's top office. (Not the youngest. Erle Cocke, Jr., was 29 when elected in 1950, Donald R. Wilson was 34 when named in 1951.) But Galbraith is the "latest born" thus far. He was barely old enough to get into WW2 near its end. Graduating from Beemer High School at 15 in 1942, he asked his father to sign papers to let him enter service in early 1944, when he was 17.

"He refused," Bill recalls, "but he said when I was 18 if I didn't enter on my own he'd kick me out of the house." Late the same year, he enlisted in the Navy, and was inducted following his 18th birthday in January 1945. After "boot camp" at Great Lakes Naval Station he was sent to Point Loma, Calif., for radar training, then bounced to Treasure Island near San Francisco, where they shipped him to the Armed Guard Center at the Brooklyn, N.Y., Navy Yard.

The war in Europe was nearing its end. He made one Atlantic trip to Le Havre and back with the small Naval crew aboard the *U.S.S. Arena*, a mer-



"Herb's not taking Johnson's promotion lying down."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

chant ship converted to troop carrier. Back in Brooklyn, a serious accidental foot injury put him in St. Albans Naval Hospital in Queens, N.Y. (and later did him out of a football career at the U. of Nebraska). As a patient in St. Albans he taught typing (he became an able typist in a high school course) in the rehabilitation program there for war-disabled Naval personnel. Released as a patient, he was transferred to duty in Florida. There, when the injury recurred, he was discharged from the Navy in May 1946.

erans right after WW1, until he was killed in an auto accident on June 9, 1921—the only National Commander to die in office. Two other "pairs" of National Commanders have borne the same surname, Louis Johnson (1932-33) and Donald E. Johnson (1964-65); and Ralph T. O'Neil (1930-31) and James F. O'Neil (1947-48).

Bill Galbraith's mother died in January 1966. He has a brother and two sisters—Gerald (Pete) Galbraith, a TV engineer in Kearney, Nebr.; Mrs. Harry (Margaret) Burrish, of Aberdeen, S. Dak., and Mrs. Vincent (Frances) Kess, of Lincoln, Nebr. The new Commander has a son, William Deane Galbraith, and a daughter, Claudia Jean. Claudia, 19, is a sophomore at the U. of Nebraska. Son Bill, 18, is an entering freshman this year.

The Commander pronounces the first syllable of "Galbraith" as in "gal" for "girl," and not "gall" to rhyme with "Paul." He is a Methodist, and a Masonic past master. He is a member of Delta Upsilon fraternity, and is or has been active in many professional, trade and civic organizations, including the Disabled American Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Beemer Chamber of Commerce, the Farmers Union, the Farm Bureau and the Livestock Feeders Association. He is a past president of the Swine Producers of the State of Nebraska. He has been a 4H leader and a Sunday School Superintendent. He is a state director of the Nebraska Youth Council and vice president of the Lewis and Clark Boy Scout Council of eastern Nebraska and western Iowa.

THE END



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**W**HEN HE RETURNED to the family farm he found that his father had already signed him up for membership in the Beemer Legion Post.

The Galbraith part of his family has been on American shores since pre-revolutionary days, with early roots in South Carolina, Pennsylvania and New York. The Galbraiths are related to Robert Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Bill's great-grandfather, William Galbraith, moved from Mt. Vernon, Ill., to Beemer, then called Rock Creek, after the Civil War. He had served in Illinois' 48th Infantry, and is buried in Beemer's old Pioneer Cemetery. Bill's grandfather, William Henry Galbraith, was born on the family farm in 1867, the year of Nebraska statehood, as were Bill and his father in later years.

Bill is not the first Galbraith to be National Commander of the Legion. The second National Commander was Frederick W. Galbraith, Jr., of Ohio, who was elected in 1920. He set a tremendous pace in trying to overcome the inadequacy of care for wounded vet-

## HOW WE MADE AN ARMY OUT OF NOTHING IN WORLD WAR I

(Continued from page 25)

"There" proved to be the area directly north of camp, every inch of which was covered with trees, briars, thorns and vines. "A Chatham County rabbit would have hesitated long before trying to make his way through it," an artilleryman explained, "and Chatham County rabbits are famous throughout North Carolina for their daring and intrepidity."

As National Guardsmen shivered or sweated, the War Department ordered draftees to the new cantonments on September 1st. In every town and village in America, from Tucumcari to Tampa. Seattle to Charleston, moving out day was pretty much the same. Horns honked. Flags waved. Speeches hoarsened the air. A train drew in. Waiting on the station platform were the draftees wearing their civilian clothes for the last time for many months; for some, the last time forever. The emotion of the whole scene, a reporter commented, "was the sort that is delicately balanced between smile and tear."

The local band struck up a patriotic march, usually one left over from the Civil War. In northern cities "Marching Through Georgia" was the favorite. In the South, where that would never do, it was "The Bonnie Blue Flag" or, inevitably, "Dixie." At Peru, Ind., draftees got a rousing send-off from the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, a tottering handful of very old men come to give a tearful blessing to their grandsons who were destined to substitute Belleau Wood for Gettysburg, St. Mihiel for Bloody Angle.

**B**UT SADNESS was momentary. The train whistle blew and an engine bell clanged. Draftees tossed their suitcases aboard, then clamored after them, and waved good-bye. The coaches pulled out, trailing bunting and huge signs scrawled with "We're Off To Lick The Kaiser!" or some other equally boastful expression.

"I must confess," a New Yorker remembered how it was, "that all the good-byes and the handshakes and the weeping mothers and sweethearts and the parade and the Comfort Kits that everyone handed you, and the mystery of what was to come, and the scared look on everyone's face, including my own, and the vacant feeling in the pit of one's stomach, superinduced by sandwiches and coffee, fudge, oranges and chocolates, did get on my nerves. But, hang it, when I look back we got a great farewell at that."

They felt like veterans endowed with a glory already achieved. At each stop, kindly ladies handed out candy and cigarettes. Cheers floated through the soot-stained windows. And there was more. A report from Arizona had it that when

a trainload of cowboys, Indians and miners finally pulled out of the local station, they had one trait in common. "They were drunk and not just drunk, but extravagantly and supremely drunk." Before the ride was over, "they chucked a porter off the train (while in motion), looted a bar, lassoed a number of citizens of Trinidad, Colo., during a stop, and staged a fight between a bulldog, a goat and a tame wildcat which some of them had brought along as pets."

**R**EALITY RETURNED just about the time the train reached its final stop and olive-drab uniforms stepped forward. They were at camp and the Army waiting them in the flesh was unlike what most of them had supposed. It was good that they arrived with rousing farewells echoing in their ears. There was precious little else to convince them that the Army was ready to receive them—or even expecting them.

America has often debated, but never agreed to, the drafting of labor in wartime. Nevertheless, the WWI soldiers were turned to labor as soon as they arrived at the camps. Many of the unit histories contain humor and irony in reciting how the troops were given picks, shovels, saws, hammers and nails to finish what the contractors had started.

None of the camps was finished. "The high screeching note of the buzz saw could be heard turning out the boards for the last building," a rookie arriving at Camp Grant, Ill., declared. "Between the barracks corn was still growing." For most draftees stumbling off the trains that September, the sight of incomplete camps was uninspiring, if not downright disheartening.

"All I saw were thousands of unpainted buildings and millions of fellows in khaki, and everyone of them had a fiendish grin on his face," one cringing draftee stated. "Quite as docile as sheep and just as ignorant, we were marched down one camp street after another. My friends of foreign extraction, with due regard for anything that looked like a uniform, saluted everyone that passed until we were halted outside a big two-story unpainted barracks building."

"Here mess kits were served to each of us, and though we did not know the combination that unlocked the mysterious looking things, we were glad to get them because they added so much to the dozen and one things we were already carrying. Then, completely smothering us, came two tremendous horse blankets and a comforter. After the sergeant showed us where we bunked and where we could expect to find something to eat about supper time, everyone left us severely alone, which was mostly

what we wanted, because we all had a lot on our minds between homesickness and that blessed 'needle'."

They were a motley looking crew, this new army. Draft boards had told them not to wear any unnecessary clothing to camp and, quite often, the suggestion was followed literally. Recruits arriving at Camp Travis wore "nothing more than a pair of heavy boots on sockless feet and the all-embracing blue overalls," though the amount of baggage they brought along varied from a toothbrush to a steamer trunk. Since uniforms were in short supply, they sometimes drilled two or three weeks in scanty civilian attire.

"A squad made up of two men in uniform (part of which was Canadian), one man in overalls, another in a blue sweater and derby, and the rest in various nondescript costumes," an officer of the 331st Field Artillery Regiment at Camp Grant wrote, "was no uncommon sight."

Those lucky enough to get complete uniforms must have wondered if they were really so lucky after all. Taller and bigger than the old Regulars, the draftees of '17 rarely fit government issue. For Laurence Stallings, later to gain fame with "What Price Glory?" it was the Iron Maiden come to life—"neck-choking collars that permitted no rolls of fat, breeches tailored for a gymnast's knees, leggings pipe-clayed and fitted to the calf, blouses with patch pockets that would hardly accommodate a pack of cigarettes."

**W**ORSE THAN the lack of uniforms was a lack of training equipment. "The handicaps and obstacles that confronted regiments in those early days seem appalling in retrospect," an Army historian remembered. But the draftee proved to be an imaginative man. He discovered that a grenade is thrown, not lobbed, by practicing with rocks. Wooden guns, even boxes and boards, took the place of real ones. Signal corpsmen made flags from any material handy. Artillerymen learned their gun drills on pine logs mounted on old buggy wheels or on forks set in the ground. A company commander's Ford served for instruction in motor vehicles. At Camp Lee, Va., the drill field was completely covered with corn. "The farmer army," wrote a recruit, "was turned loose and in twenty-four hours there was no corn in sight. The great number of rabbits that disappeared simultaneously with the corn, it should be recorded, stood as much chance as the proverbial snowball."

Firearms were scarce. At Camp Logan, the only machineguns were 12 Maxim and 20 Lewis guns, but ammunition and competent instructors were practically nonexistent. One Division Adjutant

(Continued on page 54)

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passed around his own Colt automatic so recruits could see what a real weapon looked like. All this five months after we had declared war on the great German Imperial military machine.

A regiment considered itself well-supplied if it had 250 rifles. "About twenty-five percent of all the rifles had bayonets and about the same proportion of our men were equipped with cartridge belts and bayonet scabbards," Capt. Arthur W. Little recalled. "In order to keep up appearances when we paraded before the public, the men upon the flanks of squads and in the front ranks of leading platoons were given these belts to wear. The men on the interiors of formations, who didn't show so much, went without belts. In camp we had the men detailed for guard wear the belts and carry the bayonets. Trying to keep an accurate record of the daily whereabouts of belts and bayonets helped to make things pleasant for company officers."

At Camp Grant, artillermen of what would be the 331st Field Artillery were obliged to build wooden horses to learn how to handle the horse-drawn guns of WWI. "With this substitute," one would-be horseman remarked, "the essentials of harnessing were taught and the soldier instructed in mounting, dismounting and the proper seat for a rider."

**H**AD THE ARMY and the National Guard not chased Pancho Villa on the Mexican border under Pershing in 1916, the shortage of men who had had any practical military experience in the field would have been worse than it was. And it was bad enough. Few divisions ever had more than 5% Regular Army officers; less than 1% of company captains had more than a year's service. In many outfits, officers had to act not only as officers, but also as non-commissioned officers. There were few NCO's—or privates or corporals or sergeants—with even a smattering of military knowledge. Trying to keep ahead of the demand, the War Department established Officers Training Schools, usually at old army posts, where thousands of non-commissioned officers in the Regular Army and the National Guard—as well as graduates of schools and colleges where military instruction was given—were turned into second lieutenants in 90 days, to be called "Ninety Day Wonders."

Those chosen for officer training, a colonel at the Fort Leavenworth school ruled, had to be successful in life. School teachers and outdoorsmen were particularly favored; any experience with horses was a definite asset. "Training horses," he pointed out, "exercises the

patience and judgment of a man." These were stopgaps at best and a lack of officers plagued the Army throughout the war.

During the long and severe winter of 1917, the worst winter the South had known since 1898, drilling continued. The two field pieces which the Camp Grant artillermen boasted were dragged inside the barracks and gun drills went on the same as during the mild fall weather. Smoke bomb practice and gas drills were introduced.

"You have no idea what the word discomfort means until you try on a gas mask or respirator," a soldier said, describing the experience. "Did you ever try swallowing a hot-water bottle? Did you ever clip a clothespin over your nose and then try earnestly to thrust your head into a rubber boot?"

**T**HE WINTER was unusually severe at Camp Greene, N.C. In January, the ground froze to a depth of six inches; when it thawed, mud made the clay roads quagmires and ambulances could not reach the hospital a mile and a half away. "The worst feature of the camp was the horse depot," the commanding officer reported. "Standing for days in the mud of this acid soil, the horses developed ulcers on the lower parts of their legs."

With the bad weather came an influenza epidemic throughout the training camps. Mumps and measles added to the misery. Woolen clothing was late in coming, but heavy hob-nailed shoes were issued at some camps and the men were required to wear a shoe two sizes larger than normally, along with two pairs of socks.

Winter and spring, recruits learned two basics. How to salute—"the captain made us understand that the fate of the nation, together with the balance of power in Europe, hung on our ability to render a correct salute"—and how to do close-order drill.

The army's day in 1917 began, as it has in training camps before and since, with getting up in the morning. About that, a remarkable song was written by Irving Berlin, a sergeant at Camp Upton outside Yaphank on New York's Long Island. And, said Alexander Woolcott, it "could only have been written by one who knew what it was to hate a bugler." It was: "Oh! How I hate to get up in the morning." The words symbolized better than anything else the one inescapable and ever-present fact of army life—that the bugle blew at 5:45 in the morning.

After reveille came calisthenics. For recruits fresh from offices and indoor work, it was an excruciating 20 minutes. "Some fat fellows," an instructor commented, "found it difficult to execute all

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of the movements, their grunts and pantings often keeping time to the commands of their leaders. With the perspiration bursting forth from their round cheeks and their flesh forming in great remonstrating rolls, the only indication they gave of ever becoming soldiers was the earnest manner in which they entered into their work."

Mess call sounded for breakfast at 6:30. In 1917, as in every war, the American soldier didn't consider army food exactly *cordon bleu* fare.

But it really wasn't as bad as some elegant descriptions of it. Exaggeration is a soldier's way of life. The menu at Camp Dix, N.J., for instance, consisted of boiled rice, fried bacon, fried potatoes, hot muffins, bread and butter, coffee or milk. "Seconds" were common and food was plentiful, while the weekly food allowance per man for three meals a day was only 39-7/10th cents! Ingenious chefs frequently cut the weekday cost to 23 cents, thus permitting an extra good menu on Sunday with such items as scrambled eggs, roast beef, chocolate cake and rice pudding.

At 7:00 came sick call, but there were usually few fakers. Salts, it seems, was a universal remedy for all complaints. Often given by the half pint, "the results of such kindly attention on the part of the medical officers," one soldier has written, "always resulted in great camp activity, the men often living up to the reputation of sprinters while engaged in the proper execution of their pressing military duties."

THERE WERE diversions, of course. For some, that meant the camp Y.M.C.A. or the Hostess House. For most, the local girls. Even if they weren't as pretty as the girls back home, a southern youth grudgingly conceded, "they are very flirty, anyway. They never did that to me before, so I guess it is the uniform." At "Liberty Theaters," thousands of soldiers were entertained by Theda Bara, Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and other movie stars. But just as in a later war, it sometimes seemed that the Army thrived on anything but reason.

"I am on mess duty now," a soldier lamented, "and it is sure some job to feed between 500 and 1000 men at one sitting—some job for a boiler maker." Another recruit, a city boy assigned to stable duty, said: "If I've got to die for my country, I want to die gloriously on the field of battle. I'd hate to have my brains kicked out by a mule." Further complaints arose from Pershing's insistence on oversize divisions—29,000 men—instead of 17,000 as the Allies used. Building these heavy divisions meant that a number of Guard regiments were combined and a few famous outfits lost their

(Continued on page 56)



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## HOW WE MADE AN ARMY OUT OF NOTHING IN WORLD WAR I

(Continued from page 55)

identity. In the shuffle, some old commanding officers lost their commands and liked it even less.

Complaints or not, training lasted for 16 weeks. If a man had never gone to bed at 10 o'clock before, he was ready to now. His equipment might be make-believe, but his aches and pains, sore feet and strained muscles were for real. In a tedious process, not always one that hewed to the Manual of Arms, he took shape. "And the astonishing thing is," Pvt. Henry R. Richmond told his folks from a camp in New Mexico, "we are mastering the school of soldiery surprisingly well."

Most regiments had horses and at least one 3-inch gun to a battalion by early November. It was reported that the men, after looking both guns and horses over in reverence and awe, found themselves far more advanced in their training than they had imagined. Indeed, the arrival of real guns at Camp Sevier "created much excitement." Aged and uncertain in action, they were highly prized and "rain or shine, no regiment missed its gun drill period." Veteran French and British officers came over to add a touch of reality to training procedures. Twenty-five miles hikes that once took three days now took one. Drills in dummy trenches were supported by real artillery fire.

The Army took shape, too. It was just a matter of time. Tents bearing old markings from Pershing's Mexican expedition were replaced with new ones. The Enfield rifle was adopted for American use, since it was already being produced for the British in large numbers. Only slight modifications were necessary to make it fit our ammunition. Eventually, 2 million were manufactured. A new type machine-gun was finally agreed on; until it became available we continued to purchase the Hotchkiss from France. Increased production of ammunition for sale to the Allies prior to our entry into the war assured an adequate supply for American forces, once factories tooled up for the demand.

THE AIRPLANE became a deadly weapon, even deadlier after a synchronized machinegun was rigged up that could fire through a propeller. Pilots worked out in the most famous American plane of the war—the JN-4 or "Jenny"—and Curtiss Aircraft Co. produced 2,837 of the little trainers in all. As with any new weapon, snags developed. Packard built the Liberty engine, but by the time it came off the assembly lines it was obsolete. The only American plane to get into real production was the DH-4, and it shouldn't have. With a redesigned Liberty engine, about 950 were sent to the front to be shot down so quickly that

pilots dubbed them "flaming coffins." Mostly, we used British and French planes in combat.

The full momentum of America's mobilization had only begun to show itself by Armistice Day. By then, the army that had been created from crowds of draftees was the greatest the world had ever known. Forty-two divisions were overseas, 12 were well under way in training, four were being organized. Plans in progress called for 80 divisions in France by July 1919, and 100 by the end of the year. Congress had extended the draft to include every male from 18 to 45. All told, 44% of the total male population—over 24 million men—were registered. Winnowing the wheat with its threshing machine, the Army accepted 2,702,687.

Americans were startled by their own industrial capacity, even more at the way they poured money freely into the war. Loans of \$12.1 billion went to the Allies. With slogans "A Bond Slacker Is A Kaiser Backer" and "Buy Over Here To Win Over There," one, then a second and a third Liberty Loan drive went over the top. Statistically, more than 18 million people bought more than \$4 billion worth of bonds, and that included \$1,500,000 subscribed by soldiers at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

WHEN WE DECLARED war, the world was dubious about the great machinery we set in motion. Germany scoffed. Gen. Paul von Hindenburg claimed it was impossible for America to build up soon enough the army it would need in Europe, to make boys into warlike men, and still supply Britain and France with their material needs.

Theoretically, he might have been right. But practically, he was wrong.

A soldier in the 12th U.S. Infantry best stated what the German High Command never realized. ". . . the spirit and the inexplicable something which lives in the breasts and hearts of Americans." Another added: "Sure it wasn't a holiday. It was war we were preparing for and we found the joy of duty done."

These voices from 50 years ago probably sound quaintly Victorian to many of today's articulate generation. Yet, it was this "something," this response to duty, that made mobilization possible, that turned wooden horses into real ones, dummy guns into Enfields, butchers and bakers into infantrymen and pilots and, later, won Châlons-Thierry, Belleau Wood, the Argonne Forest. In Flanders Field, along the Meuse, at St. Mihiel, for more than 100,000 young Americans—116,576 to be exact—it was duty done in the most tragic, personal way.

But that's another story. THE END

## THE CONGO—SEVEN BLOODY YEARS

(Continued from page 12)

pendence, interviewing all the leaders.]

Lumumba and his followers moved into this situation to reach power by appealing not to the unity of the separate tribes but to the hatreds, grievances and often the innocent and naive ambitions of all the Congolese. Lumumba's MNC was the national party, and, as in Hitler Germany, it was a party of hate and fear. Statements were cautious while the party was small. As it grew in strength its outward statements became more reckless. Its inner practices were, first, crimes against humanity, and second, against the Congo. They finally doomed Lumumba and his party.

Lumumba's men moved among the bush people and the more naive city natives to promise them that independence would be one long joyous holiday, when they could do anything they pleased, have anything they wanted. (Among the bush people were those who thought that independence was something that came in a package, that you carried with you to work wonders.)

Where Lumumba moved, violence and passion followed. In April 1959, Lumumba gave a speech in Stanleyville that led to riots in which 26 Africans were killed.

**A**GITATORS, NOTES Richard Sanger, sold tin boxes to tribesmen, to be buried in the ground. When the Congo was "really free" the boxes "would be full of gold." Sanger, a retired U.S. Foreign Service career man, has an excellent brief chapter on the Congo in his current book, "Insurgent Era," published by Potomac Books in Washington. The lights in mission buildings in the Congo were "really" auto headlights, natives were told, and come independence the autos could be theirs. Innocent Bantus were "sold Brooklyn Bridges" in the form of Belgian homes, Belgian autos, and even Belgian wives, to be collected after independence. Some who had paid \$40 for a house, car or wife, innocently visited Belgian householders to inspect their new property ahead of time.

Lumumba's men sold MNC political party cards as guarantees of security and privilege after independence.

Thus the other parties were undermined, and the seeds were sown for planned violence and disorder after independence.

When all his promises of vain things would fail, Lumumba would blame it on the Belgians who would have to remain for any orderly transfer of power.

The Belgians on the scene could see what was coming from Lumumba's preaching-for-chaos. Civil servants and businessmen began to flee the Congo with all their things as fast as planes

could haul them, and things were grinding to a halt well before the "blessed day."

Alan Merriam, an American anthropologist then studying in the Congo, has noted: "As businesses failed or closed [in Stanleyville before independence] and as Europeans departed, more and more Congolese found themselves unemployed. In turn, more and more people began to roam the streets and discontent led to incidents. All the past and present woes were blamed on the Europeans. 'When independence comes, we will rule everything.' How? Lumumba will see to it."

Some thought that all taxes would end. Lumumba would know how to print paper money to run the Congo.\*

Two months before independence the Belgians held elections to set up a provisional government until a permanent one with a constitution could be created. Voting was scattered and light. The Congolese electorate, who hardly understood what was going on, turned out

\*Quotation and paraphrasing from "Congo: Background of Conflict," by Alan P. Merriam, Northwestern University Press, 1961.

strong to vote if a local person was running for office. Otherwise few went to the polls. The bulk of the voting was for local candidates. The great tribal parties were strong only in their own areas. No party got a majority, but Lumumba drew his hate and fear and petty ambition vote in all provinces and his men easily ruled the provisional Parliament. Fearful that Joseph Kasavubu's strong Abako Party would persist in pulling the coastal Kongo peoples into a separate state, Lumumba ran Kasavubu for President on his MNC slate. On June 30, 1960, Belgium handed the Congo over to the MNC, with Lumumba in power as Prime Minister under the then figurehead President, Kasavubu.

**T**HE CONGO promptly dissolved into a leaderless orgy. In Kasai, the Lulua and Baluba tribes went at each other's throats, virtually destroying Kasai's old capital city of Luluabourg. Leopoldville was taken over on freedom day by delirious and childish insanity. Miss Schuyler, invited to play a piano concert at the official celebration, found that they had floated the piano in the swimming pool because they'd seen something like that in a movie once.

(Continued on page 58)

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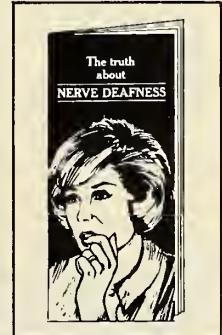
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**THE CONGO—SEVEN BLOODY YEARS**

(Continued from page 57)

Within a week, rape, vandalism, murder and senseless destruction ran rampant through most of the Congo and the horror story shocked the world. Tribal rivals in Leopoldville attacked each other, burned and sacked buildings. Europeans were assaulted throughout the land. Shipping and rail lines were struck. By July 4, mobs of workers in Coquilhatville, demanding that election promises be kept, exchanged fire with troops. The MNC, without a franc to back it up, had promised that on independence day wages would jump from \$14 to as much as \$300 a month. The Parliament voted itself a raise . . . period. On July 5th, mutiny started among the Public Force, the national militia and police force officered by Belgians. On the 6th, some of the leading officers were besieged on a hill by their troops near Leopoldville. The Public Force in Stanleyville joined in general mutiny. Finally, the armed mutineers of the Public Force committed some of the worst public atrocities, looting and sacking, rape and assault. Europeans trying to leave the country were stopped by mutineers at airports and blocked at the river crossing to French Brazzaville.

By JULY 10, Belgium had airlifted paratroops back into the Congo to restore order. Tshombe welcomed them in Katanga, where the normal life of the local people was largely restored. But Kasavubu and Lumumba appealed to the UN to drive the Belgian "invasion" out of the Congo, while they were jointly jumping around the country trying to quiet mutineers.

On July 11, Tshombe declared Katanga independent, accusing the Lumumba government of trying to establish a ruinous Communist state by means of a deliberate reign of terror.

Events of the next year defy brief description. All of the Congo except southern Katanga fell into chaos, and Eastern Province lay in anarchy.

The best thread to tie a brief account to is Tshombe's charge that the chaos was deliberate from pre-independence days, with Lumumba acting as a Soviet puppet, following a Moscow plan. The plan was nakedly obvious in the consistent, crude stand of the Soviets in both the UN and in the Congo itself—while Lumumba's government-controlled Congo radio broadcast incitement to the Congolese to pillage, rob, burn, steal and invade Belgian homes.

But what plan could cause a leader of a newly free nation to seek its disintegration? Just one—to violate the pre-independence agreement that Belgium would work with the Congo in the years ahead to help put it on its feet; to drive

out the Belgian technicians and advisers and replace them with white Soviet rulers behind Lumumba.

The failure of the extravagant pre-election promises was to be blamed on the Belgians. Lumumba's independence day speech was a deliberate insult to Belgium. Under his rule the mutiny and pillage spread, with continued appeals to ignorance, naïveté and passion. Needing a George Washington, the free Congo got a hate-monger. Lumumba's regime told the Congolese that when the Belgians were *really* gone the Congolese would know it. They would become either as white or as rich as the Belgians. In Luluabourg and elsewhere, lottery tickets were sold on Belgian wives.

The plan worked. By midsummer nearly 20,000 Belgian technicians had left the Congo, while hundreds of Russians and Czechs were called in to replace them. More and more Congolese began to see that they were exchanging one white rule for a worse one. Violent native opposition to Lumumba showed itself, to be met with violent Lumumbist support.

The return of Belgian troops threw a monkey wrench into the Sovietizing of the Congo. When Kasavubu and Lumumba asked that UN troops intervene, it was not Lumumba's idea that they should restore order. He expected them to kick out the Belgian emergency troops, then leave themselves.

The UN operation itself was chaotic. Troops began to move in on July 14, 1960. They came from many lands—Canada, Ireland, the Arab and black African countries, Scandinavia, India and others, while the United States supplied the major airlift.

REGARDLESS OF its own shortcomings, the basic UN policy was to *replace* the Belgian troops, then take a stab at restoring order. Such a move was as much a stumbling block to Sovietization as the Belgian intervention had been. Lumumba railed against the UN policy of staying. He gave ultimatums to the UN to clear the Belgians out and be gone in 72 hours. He threatened to call in the Russian or the Red Chinese army, while the Communist nations made noises as if in support of that.

By September, President Kasavubu had had enough. He cast off his figure-head role and declared Lumumba out. But he couldn't make it stick in the face of the Lumumba Parliament and Lumumba's efforts to stir up civil war against Kasavubu.

Finally, Col. Joseph Mobutu stepped in. He had the loyalty of what remained of the now all-Congolese Public Force. Joining Kasavubu, he declared a military

takeover, sent Lumumba and Parliament packing, and enforced Kasavubu's order that the new flood of white Communist officialdom should leave. Lumumba's chief forces—along with some of the white Communist officials—retired to their Stanleyville stronghold.

Now, with the UN on the scene, the Soviet Union brazenly sent in planes, trucks, and Russian and Czech personnel for the ousted Prime Minister. They supported Lunumbist civil warfare out of Eastern Province against the Kasavubu-Mobutu regime, and against the independence movement of the Balubas in southern Kasai, under Albert Kalondji. Intertribal warfare, with Lumumba on the side of the Lulus, had by now flooded Kasai with blood and starving Baluba refugees. UN troops finally closed the airports to stop the unilateral Soviet airlift.

**I**N DECEMBER 1960, Lumumba was captured in Kasai and flown to Leopoldville to be tried for high crimes. His followers whipped up more anarchy and Kasavubu suddenly solved his own dilemma by flying Lumumba, manacled, to Tshombe's stable government in Katanga—a most unwelcome gift. Within a few days it was announced that Lumumba had been killed by tribesmen who caught him in an escape attempt. There is another story that he was dead when his plane arrived. Tshombe and the Belgians of Katanga got the blame for "murdering" him throughout the leftist world and in radical African quarters—where Lumumba is still worshipped as a martyred demigod.

Miss Schuyler has suggested that he was dead on arrival, and that Kasavubu had more to do with it than Tshombe would tell. Early in 1961, Tshombe suggested a conference on the island of Madagascar (Malagasy Republic) with Kasavubu and other leaders. He proposed a new Congo with a weaker central government and more powerful states. Such an agreement was reached, and Tshombe included his independent Katanga within a Confederacy of Congo states. Kasavubu, once a "separatist" for the Kongo people around Leopoldville, had long since changed his mind, after becoming President of the whole Congo. Miss Schuyler and others who favored Tshombe suggested that Kasavubu agreed to the Confederacy for fear Tshombe would release "the truth" about Lumumba's death.

But the Madagascar conference was treachery, and could have been welcomed simply as a way to get Tshombe out of Katanga while his support there could be undermined. Kasavubu invited Tshombe to a second conference in Equator Province, tossed him and his

(Continued on page 60)

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## THE CONGO—SEVEN BLOODY YEARS

(Continued from page 59)

aides in jail when they arrived, and denounced his Madagascar agreement. Tshombe was imprisoned until he too denounced it. Returning home, he disavowed the extorted disavowal and asserted the full independence of Katanga.

Miss Schuyler documented unsuccessful attempts to undermine Tshombe's black support in Katanga while he was in jail, and implicated UN officials in the effort.

The UN will probably never be free of criticism for its Congo operation. It either could not or would not adhere to its original policy of restoring order and not otherwise meddling in Congolese affairs, while it ran up a bill that nearly bankrupted the world organization. All but Tshombe—in the Congo and the big glass building in New York—wanted the UN troops to meddle in affairs on their side. Tshombe wanted the UN to stay out of Katanga, where order already prevailed. Lumumba, when resigned to the UN stay, had wanted nothing but black African UN troops favorable to him. Throughout the Congo the UN meddled everywhere, but did less to restore order than it might have were it not itself run by divided counsel.

Our own Ralph Bunche explained to a British general that the UN troops were a "peacekeeping" force, not a "fighting" force, hence were under orders not to shoot anyone unless attacked. When Stanleyville was in a state of anarchy late in 1960—in the act of forming its own Communist-run state—the UN commander there said his orders made him powerless to act against the looting, pillage and armed assault. But, entering Katanga under a promise to Tshombe not to meddle in internal affairs, the UN troops ended by waging war on Katanga. Later they did attack Red military units in Stanleyville.

Some of the assorted UN troop delegations followed their own politics. Guinean and Ghanian troops pursued the Red line so actively that Kasavubu and Mobutu asked—without success—for their removal. These troops went so far as to protect Lumumba from arrest by the Kasavubu government after Lumumba was ousted and while he was stirring up civil strife. The internal meddling even reached up to UN Administrator Dayal, who offered a gratuitous statement that he couldn't recognize the Kasavubu government with Lumumba out. Congolese have little love for Indians, and Dayal's role led to demonstrations calling for his return to India. Some UN troops went on their own sprees of pillage and barbarities against Congolese.

The heat was on UN Secretary Gen-

eral Hammerskjold from all quarters to conquer Katanga. It became so great that he returned to New York for more instructions. By a nose count in the UN it was resolved that Katanga should be conquered by UN troops and forced into the Leopoldville government. Late in 1961, the UN launched open warfare and hand-to-hand combat in and around Elizabethville. Tshombe fled and Cyrille Adoula, who had finally been named Prime Minister to replace Lumumba, appointed a governor from Leopoldville. But Tshombe's supporters continued resistance for more than a year. Early in 1963, Tshombe tearfully succumbed to the armed force of the world and told his people to give up. He left the country while Adoula's government carved Katanga into pieces.

Adoula had already taken Antoine Gizenga—long the Congo's No. 2 Communist—into his government as Deputy Prime Minister, as a way to wean him from running a Communist insurrection in Eastern Province and Kivu. Both the Soviet Union and Gizenga himself had claimed that he was Lumumba's heir. Gizenga, once in the central government, simply demanded and worked for the continuation of Lumumba's "policies" until Adoula was forced to eject more Soviet officials and kick Gizenga out, in 1962. Gizenga and Lt. Col. Christophe Gbenye (who had Chinese support) thereupon reestablished a Red empire in the east and inaugurated both open and guerrilla warfare on Adoula's government. Adoula's army and UN forces fought a losing battle against the eastern Communists for two years, by which time many interior cities were in Red hands.

GIZENGA AND Gbenye were supported and armed through neighboring African states, by both the Soviet and Chinese Communists blocs—Arab, European and Asian. In 1964, about 100,000 Congolese died in warfare and civilian massacres, launched by the Red leaders. When thousands of white hostages were held and many murdered in the east, U.S. planes flew in troops who rescued 1,700 of them. The Soviet Union crudely branded the rescue mission "aggression."

With all control rapidly slipping through his hands, Adoula was replaced by—of all people—Moise Tshombe. He was recalled from exile and made Prime Minister of the whole Congo in 1964. This was the beginning of quiet efforts by Congolese leaders to reestablish a new set of relations with Belgium (with whom Tshombe was always identified) without, they hoped, exciting radical Africa too much.

Tshombe secured strong Belgian and U.S. aid. Using mixed white and black forces, he put down the rebellion in all of the cities during the year, though the bush guerrilla threat continued. But his use of white troops set up a howl in neighboring African states.

Finally, Tshombe and President Kasavubu fell out over the appointment of a cabinet member. Kasavubu dismissed Tshombe in October 1964, and named Tshombe's one-time Katangan foreign minister—Evariste Kimba—to succeed him, though Parliament didn't support the change. Presidential elections were coming up, with Tshombe a candidate against Kasavubu.

In November, army chief Mobutu stepped in again (as he had in 1960 to remove Lumumba). He declared a military takeover, cancelled the elections, ousted Kasavubu, and named himself President for five years. He has been boss of the Congo since then.

Tshombe supporters, some of them old Katanga soldiers, resisted Mobutu's takeover and were put down, and Tshombe went into exile in Europe.

Claiming that there was continued plotting among Tshombe's old supporters (not without evidence), Mobutu tried four Congressmen — including Kimba—for treason, and had them hanged. Early this year he tried Tshombe in absentia and sentenced him to death, which is the background of the pirating of Tshombe into Algeria for delivery to Mobutu.

**M**OBUTU HAS patched things up with neighboring countries. They have stopped supporting guerrilla warfare in the Congo and it is dying on the vine. He has nationalized much of the Belgian industry, but invited Belgian and other western corporations to come back under new agreements. By speaking strongly for Congolese nationalism he has assumed some of Lumumba's mantle while opposing Communism.

It is almost impossible to arrive at a final judgment of affairs in the Congo. The facts themselves differ widely depending on who relates them. The UN never did and never will have a moral justification for its conquest of Katanga, nor will the United States for its support of it.

Justification leans wholly on political expediency and on the certain fact that there was never a choice to do everything right in the Congo, but only to choose among evils.

With all Belgian sympathy for Tshombe, the Belgian Government never swerved from a policy that the Congo must have but one government.

The U.S. position is undoubtedly that if free Katanga had been supported, Eastern Province and Kivu would have

gone incurably Communist, while the rest of the nation would have fallen into more permanent chaos. And in the long run, surrounded by enemies, Katanga could be maintained only by constant warfare.

It is a crime among the free black African nations to use whites as soldiers against blacks. Hatred of the white European colonial image outranks positive ambitions in economics, peace or stability when conflict arises. Tshombe was detested for his alliance with European and African whites. If one may venture a guess why Mobutu insisted on death for Tshombe, it is not so much that pro-Tshombe forces are still a threat to him. More likely, Tshombe is to be a sacrifice to black Africans in and out of the Congo—an offering to sate passions while Mobutu's policies are anti-Communist and shaded on the Western side of neutralism. U.S. support of Mobutu can be boiled down to the expedient. He's the only Congolese who seems to be able to run the place, and he seems to have more insight into the Congo's problems as a whole than anyone else.

**W**HAT POINTS can a Monday morning quarterback make of the Congo tragedy?

1. The peculiarities of the Belgian colonial system doomed it to be ill fitted to handle independence so rapidly, even in the best of circumstances.

2. The Communist drive to set up its own puppet colonial rule, by working on the emotions and naivete of any people headed for independence, guaranteed the Congo the worst of circumstances. The ill-educated Congolese were, thanks to the Belgian paternalistic policies, more vulnerable than any other colonials to the Soviet poison. They paid more dearly for their susceptibility than any other Africans. If whites were shocked at their treatment, Congolese have died or starved at one another's hands by the hundreds of thousands in the tailor-made chaos of the last seven years. Their best

opportunity to enjoy and use freedom has been lost to at least one generation.

3. If Belgium had, at the start, striven for a loose confederacy of Congo states, with a stronger central government as a later possibility, perhaps much but not all of the agony could have been spared. The Belgians actually invited Lumumba into the picture from jail early in 1960, to support Belgium's desire for a single strong nation. They understood his motives too late. The Congo had enough woes without trying overnight to force a single native rule on tribes and cultures that hated one another.

**T**HE NEWS COVERAGE of the Congo over the years has too largely failed to note that all of the major Congolese parties of 1960 except the Red MNC were tribal and sought a strong degree of local rule. A large section of the world press has painted local rule as a special piece of villainy of Tshombe's. There are those, today, who believe that in the long run the Congo will only succeed when the great tribal cultures have more self-rule; that the pressure for it all over the Republic of the Congo is only dormant; that new local uprisings lie ahead. The fact that Mobutu seems to be the only man who can run the Congo in the eyes of U.S. foreign policymakers certainly supports this notion. A country that can be run by only one man—be he pro-Communist or pro-Western—is hardly a country.

THE END

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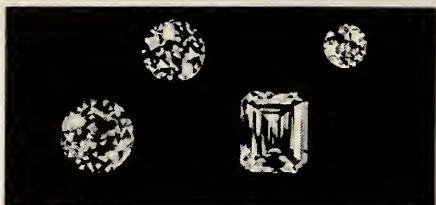
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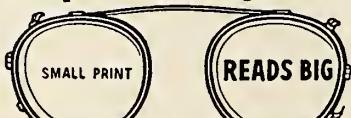
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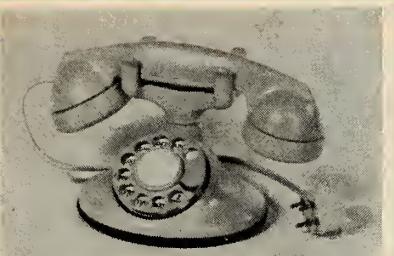


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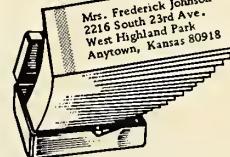
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Now we both belong to a couples' league.

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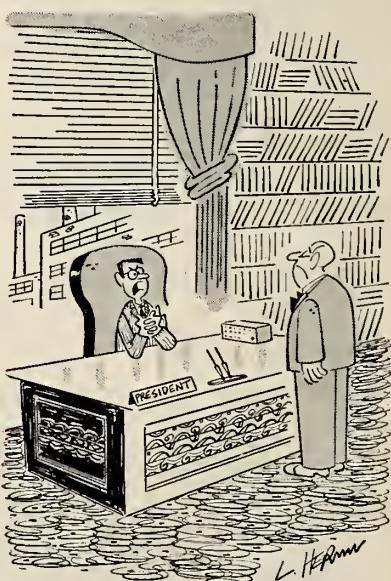
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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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